

Phillips, P. L.
Virginia Cartography.

SMITHSONIAN MISCELLANEOUS COLLECTIONS

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VIRGINIA CARTOGRAPHY

A BIBLIOGRAPHICAL DESCRIPTION

BY

P. LEE PHILLIPS



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"Maps may without exaggeration be called the light or eye of history."—Hulsius.

THE MAP OF 1585 AND ITS AUTHOR, JOHN WITH.

No record of the past has suffered more from the wear and tear of time than maps. When published separately they usually find their way into the waste-basket, the old ones being supplanted by new editions; and, if inserted, to illustrate a volume of text, they have been placed either in the front or back, an easy prey to the destructive hands of careless readers.

In this country the importance of maps has until recently been little appreciated; few libraries can boast a good collection, and the ones they have are so carelessly indexed that they are mostly inaccessible.

When a thought is given to the inestimable value of authentic historic data, there is reason to regret and wonder why maps should not receive the care in keeping with their importance.

How many volumes of great rarity in our libraries would be made doubly so, if the much too frequent "wanting map" could be returned to its domicile!

The literary hobbyist, or I should rather say the uneducated vandal, who, anxious to collect all on a given subject, will slash and destroy whatever is not in his line, is responsible for much labor to the bibliographer, for in preserving the map alone he has made it difficult to identify its past history.

To remedy some of these evils, especially in connection with Virginia—a portion of North America which in early days embraced much of that which is now known as the United States—is the object of the following monograph.

Before beginning, it may be well to remind the reader that it required many years for a trustworthy survey to be made of such a distant country as America; in the meantime, the imagination of the old cartographers ran riot, and maps of this continent look more like illustrations of Noah's ark, with abundance of water, quaint animals and birds, than serious contributions to history.

Let us illustrate this statement in an anecdote told by Sir Walter Raleigh.

"I remember a pretty jest of Don Pedro de Sarmiente, a worthy Spanish gentleman, who had been employed by his king in planting a colony upon the Straits of Magellan, for when I asked him, being then my prisoner, some questions about an island in those straits, which might, methought, have done either benefit or displeasure to his enterprise, he told me merrily that it was called the 'painter's wife's island'; saying, while the fellow drew that map, his wife, sitting by, desired him to put in one country for her, that she in imagination might have one island of her own."

The first map of Virginia bears the name of John With, and was made in manuscript about the year 1585. Why Hariot did not insert it in his description of Virginia, published first in 1588, as he and John With must have been together and cognizant of each other's doings, is a question that can be left only to the imagination.

John With, or White the painter, and John White, the governor of Virginia appointed by Raleigh, have been identified by modern writers as one and the same person. Why this should have been done I do not know, for, as far I can find out after considerable study of the subject, I do not think the conclusion is warranted by the information we have relating to their lives.

That there is little known of the painter is not surprising, as painters were looked upon in those days as of small consequence, but I am surprised at the little information that has reached us about the governor.

I will now investigate very fully, as far as my reading has gone, the identity of these two men, quoting all I can find for and against the above conclusion, so that the reader may judge for himself in the premises.

In a volume written in the stilted but quaint style of the day, entitled "*Athenae Oxoniensis*, by Anthony à Wood, London, 1691-2," is found almost all we know of one Master Thomas Hariot, who, according to the author's statement, "tumbled out of his mother's womb into the lap of the Oxonian muse, in 1560." At an early age Hariot became the much admired protégé of Sir Walter Raleigh, on account of his great intellect, and, like his gallant patron, was possessed of a spirit of adventure, which carried him away to explore unknown countries.

Wingandacoa, so called by the natives, and Virginia, as named by Raleigh, in honor of his fickle Queen, Elizabeth, was at that time little known, and from hearsay offered an opening to the adventurous of vast proportions. The spirit of discovery was ignited by Hariot, who had remained in the colony governed by Robert Lane, in 1585-1586. Soon after his return to England he wrote a report, for the edification of Raleigh, which to this day is valued, not only from being the forerunner of many statistical works and from its intrinsic value, but from its now extreme rarity; it is a small volume of twenty-three leaves, without map or plates, and was published in London, 1588. At the end is a statement to the effect "Of the Captaynes and Masters of the voyages made since for transportation; of the Gouvernour and assistants of those alredie transported, as of many persons, accidēts, and things els, I have ready in a discourse by it self in maner of a Chronicle according to the course of times, and when time shall be thought conueient shall be also published." Whether this "Chronicle" has ever been published, and, if not, what has become of the manuscript, is a question of great literary interest.

The second edition of Hariot was published in Hakluyt's "*The Principall Navigations*," in 1589, with the various other reports of Raleigh's expeditions sent to Virginia, also without plates or map.

The third edition, published as the first part of the celebrated De Bry collection in 1590, is the one of chief interest to America. Four versions were published during the same year, in English, Latin, French, German, all containing the plates and map.

The original English text is among the very rare Americana, and few copies are known of in this country; I derive my infor-

mation from the excellent reprint by Sabin, and also from that by the Holbein Society.

It is only in the English text that the artist is called White; in the others he is named With, and the same spelling of the name occurs on all the maps which are in Latin, including the map to the English text. All the information we have concerning the artist, whom I shall call With, is found in this book.

In an examination of many volumes of more recent date I find only one notice of his life, which is evidently taken from De Bry, and is entered under the name *With* in Nagler's *Künstlerlexicon*, 1851.

I shall mention all that is found in De Bry relating to the artist, most of it being on the title-page to the plates; I quote from Hariot's text:

"The trve pictvres and fashions of the people in that part of America now called Virginia. (etc.) Translated out of Latin into English by Richard Hacklvit. Diligently collected and draoune by Iohn White, who was sent thither speciallye and for the same purpose by the said Sir Walter Raleigh, the year abouesaid 1585. and also the year 1588, now cutt in copper and first published by Theodore De Bry att his wone chardges."

Further on in the title to the five pictures of the Pictes, a reference is made to "the painter of whom I have had the first of the inhabitants of Virginia, give my also thees 5 figures."

In the preface "To the gentle reader," we find also the following:

"Consideringe, Therefore, that yt was a thing worthie of admiration, I was very willinge to offer vnto you the trve pictvres of those people wich by the helpe of Maister Richard Hakluyt (etc) who first encouraged me to publish the worke, I creaued out of the verye original of Maister Ihon White an Englisch paynter, who was sent into the countrye by the queenes Maies-tye, onlye to draw the description of the place by lynelye to describe the shapes of the inhabitants their apparell, manners of liuinge, and fashions, att the speciall charges of the worthy knight, Sir Walter Raleigh, from te yeers 1584, to the ende of the yeares 1588."

That the text was written to explain the pictures admits of no doubt from information on plates 6, 10 and 18, and it is

reasonable to suppose from the following text, taken from some of the other plates, that the author was the same as the artist:

"Plate 2. The sea coasts of Virginia arre full of Ilāds whereby the entrance into the mayne lād is hard to finde. For although they bee separated with diuers and sundrie large Diuision, which seeme to yield conuenient entrance, yet to our great perill we proued that they were shallowe, and full of dangerous flatts, and could neuer perce opp. into the mayne lād, vntill we made trialls in many places with or small pinness. At lengthe wee found an entrance uppon our men diligent serche thereof. (etc.) Such was our arriuall into the parte of the world, which we called Virginia, the stature of bodee of which people, theyr attire, and maneer of lyvinge, their feasts, and banketts, I will particulerye declare unto you."

"Plate 17. And singinge after their maneer, they make merrie: as myselfe obserued, and noted downe at my beinge amonge them."

"Plate 21. Thes poore soules haue none other knowledge of god although I thinke them verry desirous to know the truthe. For when as we kneeled downe on our knees to make our prayers vnto god, they went abowt to imitate vs, and when they saw we moued our lipps, they also dyd the like."

"Plate 23. And to confesse a truthe I cannot remember, that euer I saw a better or quietter people than they. The marks which I obserued amonge them, are heere put downe in order followinge."

To warn literary pirates from making use of his plates, De Bry, in the preface "To the gentle Reader," very cunningly announced that "dyuers secret marks lye hidden in my pictures, which wil breede Confusion vnless they bee well obserued." The information on the title that it was "Translated out of Latin into English by Richard Hacklvit," does not take away from the proof that With was also the author of the text, as Latin was a language in those days well known to scholars and artists.

Now that I have given all there is in De Bry relating to the painter John With, let us look into Hakluyt's "The Principall Navigations," editions of 1589 and 1598, and note all passages in which the name John White occurs. All the original reports of the various expeditions sent out by Raleigh to Virginia, from

the first in 1584 to the fifth in 1588, excepting the Hariot, were originally published in the above-mentioned volume. The account of the first voyage, in 1584, gives a list on page 733 (edition 1589) of ten names and no White is found among them. The second voyage, in 1585, on page 733, also mentions eight names of "The principall gentlemen of our companie," and still no John White.

The first mention of a John White is made on page 735, of the same expedition: "The 11. day the Generall (Sir Richard Greenville) accompanied in his tile boat with Master John Arundell, Master Stukelye and diuers other Gentlemen, Master Lane, Master Candish, Master Harriot, and 20 others in the neue pinnesse, Captain Amadas, Captaine Clarke, with tenne others in a ship boate, Francis Brooke, and John White in another ship boate passed ouer the water from Ococon to the mayne land, victualled for eight days in which voyage we first discovered the townes of Pomicke, Aquascogoc and Secota, and also the great lake called the Sauages Paquye, with diuers other places, and so returned with that discovery to our fleete."

Let me say here that all the places "first discovered" are found on With's map.

Who is the John White mentioned above without either the title Master or Captain, in an account where such titles are lavishly given? Is this the poor painter whose trade was of so little account?

In a letter from Governor Lane, from Port Ferdinando, Va., published for the first time in "*Archæologia Americana*, v. 4," dated 8th September, 1585, the above Francis Brooke is mentioned as "our Treasurer," with no mention of John White.

In the list of one hundred and seven names of those "As well Gentlemen as others" (pages 736-737 of Hakluyt) who remained with Lane in Virginia "one whole yeere" (1585-1586), Master Hariot is mentioned and a John Wright and John Twyt, these last two evidently, from place on the list, members of crew. This looks as if the only John White referred to had returned to England or had been lost, unless one of the two names above mentioned answers to the description.

On page 770 (Hakluyt) in "The names of the men, women and children, which safely arrived in Virginia, and remained to

inhabite there. 1587," John White heads the very long list. As all these were set upon by the Indians and lost sight of after much search by various expeditions sent out for their rescue, this John White is only interesting on account of his name.

The fourth and fifth voyages, 1587-1588, were under the command of John White, whom Raleigh appointed Governor of Virginia, and who wrote reports of the voyages, containing nothing, however, which gives us an insight into his past history.

That he was five times in Virginia is stated by himself in a letter dated "from my house at Newtowne in Kylmore (Ireland), the 4 of February, 1593," to "My very friend Master Richard Hakluyt," in which, on page 287, edition 1598, he speaks of "his fift and last voiage to Virginia, in the year 1590."

Williamson, in his *History of North Carolina*, note to p. 50, vol. 1, gives this interesting piece of information: "Governor White, on his return to England, touched at a port in Ireland, where he is believed to have left the potatoe that thrives so well in high latitudes, though it cannot resist intense cold."

Let us now see what writers of more modern date say concerning John White.

In Stith's *History of Virginia*, published in 1747, mention is made of John With, "a skillful and ingenious painter," and further on, "Mr. John White, who was governor of the colony."

Camus, in his "*Mémoire sur la collection des grands et petits voyages*" (De Bry), Paris, 1802, p. 42, has the following information:

"La carte de la Virginie n'a pas été rédigée d'après des observations astronomiques; elle a été dessinée par Jean With, peintre anglais, que la reine Elizabeth avoit envoyé en Virginie pour en lever la topographie." And again in note on page 43, "La qualité de peintre que de Bry donne à Jean With me fait douter que cet individu soit le même qui fut envoyé dans la Virginie en 1588."

Bancroft, in his "*History of the United States*," Vol. I, has this criticism on several celebrities in the expedition of 1585: "It sailed from Plymouth, accompanied by several men of merit, whom the world remembers:—by Cavendish, who soon after circumnavigated the globe; Hariot, the inventor of the system of notation in modern algebra, the historian of the expedition; and

With, an ingenious painter, whose sketches of the natives, their habits and modes of life, were taken with beauty and exactness, and were the means of encouraging an interest in Virginia by diffusing a knowledge of its productions."

A few pages further on Bancroft refers to the Governor, John White, showing thereby he recognized a difference.

The following account of With, from Edward E. Hale, in *Archæologia Americana*, v. 4, 1860, pp. 20-23, contains much that is of interest:

"I had heard the suspicions which hasty criticism has thrown on the genuineness of the drawings in de Bry's great volume. I was glad to dispel these suspicions by finding in the British Museum the originals of some of these drawings, and many more of the same series. In a report which I presented to the Antiquarian Society in April, 1860, I gave some account of them.

"The collection consists of one hundred and twelve drawings, in water-color, very carefully preserved. They came to the Museum with the collection of Sir Hans Sloane, and the volume has this entry, which is believed to be in his handwriting:

"'The original drawings of the habits, towns, customs, of the West Indians, and of the plants, birds, fishes, &c., found in Groenland, Virginia, Guiana, &c., by Mr. John White, who was a painter, and accompanied Sir Walter Raleigh in his voyage. See the preface to the first part of 'America' of Theodore de Bry, or the 'Description of Virginia,' where some of these draughts are curiously wrought by that graver.'

"If there were no title, the identity of many of the paintings with the prints in De Bry would show that they were by the same hand. That those are copied from these is shown by the fact that the prints sometimes reversed the paintings, giving the right hand for the left. This collection is much larger than that in De Bry, numbering nearly one hundred American pictures; from which a part only were selected to be copied for engraving. In De Bry there are only twenty-three. For several of the prints in De Bry there are no originals here, and I am disposed to think that the artist copied from these originals those which were sent to Germany; that he sent also some of the originals; and that the copies from which the engravers worked are not in this collection.

"This very curious collection exhibits, even more than the spirited engravings in De Bry, the ability of the artist to whom Sir Walter Raleigh intrusted the representation to the eye of his new colony. They are very well drawn; colored with skill; and, even in the present state of art, would be considered anywhere valuable and creditable representations of the plants, birds, beasts, and men of a new country. The collection includes other studies of the artist; a prince of Genoa in his court-dress, and many Italian plants, being found within the same covers as the chiefs, squaws and papposes, and woodpeckers, herrings and hepaticas of Roanoke. The distinguished naturalist, Dr. Francis Boott, was so kind as to examine the collection at my request, and confirms my own impression, that the plants and birds must have been studied on the spot by the artist, as no specimens of them then existed elsewhere in the world.

"The volume in which these drawings are found is a scrap book, made apparently by one hand. Among the paintings is a print of Cromwell, and an India-ink painting; not, I think, by White's hand.

"An indorsement in another hand than Sloane's, dated 1673, says: 'There is in this book a hundred and 12 leaves, with flowers and picters and Fish, and of Fowls, besides wast paper.'

"The representations of animals and plants give peculiar value to the series; for the intimation has been thrown out that the artist of De Bry's plates was never in America. These representations of American birds, fishes, insects and plants could not have been made in Europe.

"The various pictures in the volume are: ten of Virginia Indians, of which one is the front figure of Plate III. in De Bry; one is the front figure of III. in De Bry, where it is reversed by engraving; one is VIII. of De Bry, the woman a little differing from the print; one is XIX. of De Bry, four times the size of the print, and without the trees."

In Kohl's "A descriptive catalogue of those maps, charts, and surveys, relating to America, which are mentioned in volume three of Hakluyt's great work," pages 41-47, is a long argument on the identity of the painter and governor.

That he is not quite correct in his reference to Hakluyt and De Bry is evident by a comparison from these writers with my

quotations, but the reader can judge for himself from the following quotation from his catalogue mentioned above:

"Also during the time of the so-called second colony of Virginia, under the charge of John White, some explorations were made. John White sailed from England on the 26th of April, 1587, and returned to England in November, 1587, leaving his 'second Colony' in the country, with the intention to bring them supplies.

"John White made afterwards another voyage to Virginia, to look after his forsaken and unhappy colonists, which he left there in 1587, without being able to return so soon. He set out for this voyage from England on the 20th of March, and returned to England on the 24th of October, 1590. On this voyage he made no new explorations at all, and it is therefore very probable that the map of Virginia which is ascribed to him, and of which we have still a copy, was prepared on the voyage of 1587.

"Where the original draughts of this map of White remained we cannot tell. But the first printed copy of it has been given to the world by Theodore de Bry, in the work '*Admiranda Narratio, finde tamen digna de commodis et incolarum ritibus Virginiae, etc., Francoforti ad Moenum. Anno MDXC*—(Wonderful relation, nevertheless very true, of the commodities and of the customs of the inhabitants of Virginia.—Frankfort-on-Main, in the year 1590.)

"The well known map in this book has the title '*Americae pars nunc Virginia dicta, primum ab Anglis inventa sumtibus Dni. Walteri Raleigh, Anno Dni. MDLXXXV*,' etc.—(A part of America now called Virginia, for the first time found by the English, on the expenses of Sir Walter Raleigh, in the year of our Lord 1585).

"This map of the country which we now call North Carolina is, by De Bry, put at the head of a collection of images, pictures and sketches, on which he makes the following remark: '*Omnia deligenter observata, et ad vivum expressa Joanne With ejus gratia in illam provinciam annis 1585 et 1588 misso. Deinde in aes incisa et primum in lucem evulgata a Theodoro de Bry.*' (All this is accurately observed and after nature expressed by John With, who for the purpose was sent to that province in the years 1585 and 1588. Afterwards it was engraved and, for the first time, published by Theodore de Bry.)

"On the map itself we find again the inscription: 'Auctore Joanne With. Sculptore Joanne de Bry.' (The author of this map was John With, the engraver, John De Bry.)

"De Bry gives us no further information about the history and the author of the map except that he procured (bought?) it in England. The question is, who this 'John With' was who is named as the author of this interesting document—the oldest map of Carolina? I think he cannot be any other man but the Captain John White. Camus thinks that he was a 'painter' sent over to Virginia with one of the captains, and says that he is called somewhere 'pictor.' He does not, however, give his authority for this. In De Bry there is nothing about it. That De Bry makes him to be as well the author of the Indian portraits and views is no proof of his being a painter. Those fanciful portraits and views were probably all invented by De Bry himself, and were never made after nature, neither by a *painter* nor by *Captain John White* or *With*.

"To make our pretensions more plausible we must at first state that there is some confusion in De Bry as well in writing the name of his map-maker as in the dates of his voyage.

"He writes the name of the map-maker once 'Whit' and once 'With.' Captain John White writes his name always 'White.' When De Bry was, as it is shown, uncertain about the spelling of this name, then we may assume that none of his two spellings was right, and that the name ought to be 'White.'

"His dates are also partly wrong. He says that 'John With' was sent out to Virginia in 1585 and 1588. In the expedition of 1585, under Sir Richard Greenville, no 'painter John With' is mentioned; but our Captain 'John White' is mentioned. That in the year 1588 a 'painter John With' should go out to Virginia is very improbable, because we do not know of any Virginian expedition of that year in which the poor suffering 'second colony' was left quite alone there. De Bry thought probably of 'Captain John White's' expedition of the year 1587. We find also on the list of the settlers in the second colony no 'John With' mentioned, only '*John White, the Captain and Governor of the Colony.*'

"From all this I conclude that 'John With,' which De Bry puts down as the author of the map, is nobody else than the

often-mentioned Captain and Governor John White. If he really made and drew the map may be doubted. De Bry procured probably the map from White and made him to be the author. But it is possible that Captain John White compiled the map, or directed it to be compiled, as well from his own observations as also from the notes, reports, and draughts of his predecessors—principally of Ralph Lane, who, as I said, after the loss of his cards, may have made another sketch.

“The picture which we find on the map resembles very much the description which Ralph Lane gave of his discoveries. We find on it Chesapeake Bay (*‘Shesepiooc Sinus’*), and also the river *‘Moratuc’* (our Roanoke river). John White, who never was in this bay and river, could only lay them on his map after Lane.

“Because in Hakluyt this map is not mentioned at all we must abstain from a further criticism of it, and may only add the observation, that this map remained for a long time a model and type for all geographers who made maps of this part of America (North Carolina), because it lasted more than sixty years after the unsuccessful colonization of Roanoke, until the exploration and settlement of those regions commenced anew. We therefore see this picture of John White reproduced many times in the atlases of Mercator and Hondius, and in the works of Laët. Nay, even still the first cartographers of the province of Carolina seemed to have used the picture of *‘Ould Virginia.’*”

Henry Stevens, in his catalogue of books relating to America, entitled *“Bibliotheca Historica,”* Boston, 1870, page 233, has the most extensive account of the identity of the artist and governor, from which I cite the following:

“But in reprinting Hariot’s report, and illustrating it with White’s pictures, did not De Bry exaggerate and embellish? The answer is, no, for the following reasons: In the year 1865 John White’s original paintings in water colors, made for Sir Walter Raleigh in 1585, fell by purchase into the hands of the writer, and in March, 1866, fell into the right place in the Grenville Library in the British Museum, at the moderate cost to the trustees of £236 5s. od. They are now a prominent part of the world-renowned *‘Grenville De Bry.’* A glance at the drawings will show that they are the works of an artist, and portraits, whether

of men, women, animals, fish, fowls, fruits or plants. They are highly finished. De Bry's copies are very close, but not embellished. The following extracts from the writer's report on the collection, dated 22d of March, 1866, when offering it to the Trustees of the British Museum, are given with the hope of removing some of the aspersions that have been of late cast upon the famous collection, and encouraging collectors to repose confidence in the honesty of the great Frankfort family of engravers. The drawings are beautifully bound in two volumes in red morocco.

“‘To A. Panizzi, Esq., etc., etc., British Museum. . . . The two volumes, with some aids from the Grenville Library, will speak for themselves, but the following notes may facilitate your researches. They are chiefly drawn out of Hakluyt, Purchas, De Bry, Hariot, Captain John Smith, and others.’

“‘The larger volume contains seventy-six original drawings in colors done for Sir Walter Raleigh by John White, the English painter, who was sent by Queen Elizabeth, in 1585, to Virginia, as principal draughtsman in Raleigh's famous second expedition for exploring the country and planting his ‘First Colonie.’ This expedition of seven ships was under the command of Sir Richard Grenville, the ancestor, I believe, of the founder of the Grenville Library. Thomas Candish, or Cavenish, was also of the fleet, and Master Ralph Lane was the Governor of the Colonie. This ‘First Colonie,’ consisting of 109 men, remained in Virginia one whole year and then returned to England in July, 1586, in Sir Francis Drake's fleet, returning victorious from the West Indies, because the long expected supplies and reinforcements from England had not arrived. Fourteen days after their departure, Sir Richard Grenville arrived with new stores and new planters, to find the Old Colonie deserted.’

“‘To Thomas Hariot and John White, two of these 109, we owe nearly all we know of that grand and most unfortunate expedition, and it is not too much to say, I think, that to them alone we may fairly ascribe nearly all the accurate knowledge we have of the Indians and the natural history of that country for a full century later.’

“ ‘Nothing is recorded of John White in modern dictionaries of art or biography, yet from De Bry and Hakluyt we learn that he was both an eminent artist and an influential man in his day. He made no less than four voyages to Virginia; was an ‘adventurer’ in the ‘First Colonie’; the Governor of the ‘Second Colonie’ in 1587; and the grandfather of Virginia Dare, the first English child born in North America; the friend and agent of Raleigh, and the associate of Hariot. Many of Governor White’s letters and journals are preserved by his friend Hakluyt. His last voyage to Virginia was in 1590, as chief of Raleigh’s ‘Fifth Expedition,’ to aid and reinforce the Colonie of 1587. He returned unsuccessful the same year and retired to Ireland, whence he dates a letter, long and important, to his friend Hakluyt, ‘from my house at Newtowne, in Kylmore, the 4th of February, 1593.’

“ ‘Theodore De Bry, in his second visit to London in 1588, was introduced to White by Hakluyt, who suggested to that eminent engraver, then projecting his Grand Collection of Voyages, to reprint Hariot’s ‘Report of Virginia,’ then just issued, and illustrated with the pictures of John White. Hakluyt also persuaded De Bry to delay his *Florida* and make the Virginia his first part. White’s pictures were copied, and the artist, returning to Frankfort, with incredible enterprise completed the engravings in a masterly manner and issued the work in 1590, in folio, four editions, in four languages—English, French, German, and Latin—a monument of beauty and art to himself, to Hariot, and to John White. Not more than five or six copies of the English edition are now known in England, and for the last century had never sold complete for less than 100 guineas, and would now bring probably 200 guineas. The copy in the Grenville Library is the finest I have seen.’

“ ‘These drawings now offered to the trustees are no doubt the identical paintings that were copied by De Bry and published in 1590. Beautiful as De Bry’s work is, it seems tame in the presence of these original drawings. De Bry copies only about one-third of the drawings. The rest have never been engraved, though some of them were used in the *Florida*, and in the third and sixth parts. There is a volume of White’s (perhaps partly Le Moine’s) drawings in the Sloan collection

(No. 5270), but they are not duplicates of these. A few of them are similar designs. The price of this volume is 200 guineas (£210). The price of the smaller volume, if the other be taken, is 25 guineas (£26 5s. od.; together, £236 5s. od.). The story of the smaller volume is very curious. At the fire at Sotheby's in June, 1865, the drawings were saturated with water, and remained so for three weeks under heavy pressure, which produced these remarkable 'off-tracts.' I have had them carefully preserved, reversed in the binding and sized, at no little cost of time and money.

I am, dear sir, yours faithfully,
HENRY STEVENS.'"

Winsor, in his "Narrative and Critical History," volume 3, page 124, in which there is a facsimile of the map, simply says that "Stevens, *Bibliotheca Historica*, 1870, page 222," identified the John White the artist with Governor John White. Dr. Edward Eggleston, in an article of unusual interest published in the *Century* for November, 1882, on page 68, says: "John White, the artist of the expedition, who became Governor of the second colony, made some admirable drawings of the Indians." On pages 66-67 is a "Map of southern part of Atlantic coasts of North America, showing the strait leading from Port Royal to the south sea (drawn in 1685 by John White, artist to Raleigh colony, now first published by permission of the British Museum)."

This facsimile, the only one I have seen, has a double interest on account of the subject and artist.

After reading the various opinions of the eminent writers quoted in the above pages, it can readily be seen that Kohl and Stevens are the authorities for the identity of John With the artist with John White the Governor. All other writers have blindly followed in their lead.

By comparing Kohl's statements with the original quotations from Hakluyt and De Bry, as given above, one cannot help seeing the incorrectness of his views, as well as his inaccuracies, especially since the recent discovery of the original drawings of John With or White in the British Museum.

Stevens, in his article as also quoted, states, "A glance at the

drawings will show they are the works of an artist"; also that "nothing is recorded of John White in modern dictionaries of art and biography."

Notwithstanding this, he takes it for granted that the artist and the Governor are the same, and his views are accepted by Justin Winsor.

To conclude, all we know of John With or White is from De Bry, who repeatedly calls him a "painter" and one "sent thither specialle" for the purpose of making drawings of the natives and other objects of interest.

The tendency of the day is to consider most old writers as given to statements not warranted by fact, but we should at least give them the benefit of the doubt until the contrary is proved.

The rapidity with which men, especially navigators, achieved fame in the days of Raleigh can only be compared with the promotion of French soldiers in the days of the first Napoleon. Yet it is hardly probable, though of course possible, that a person sent out especially for the purpose of his craft should, in a few years, attain the position of commander in two expeditions and become Governor of Virginia. So with all due deference to the scholarly views of Kohl, Stevens, Winsor, Eggleston and others, I find myself unable to agree with them as to the identity of John With the artist and John White the Governor, until at least further information on the subject is forthcoming.

1597.

From John With's map of 1585 to Capt. John Smith's map of 1608, I find only one map which has the name "Virginia" as part of its title, viz. "Norvmbega et Virginia, 1597." This is found following page 184 in Wytfliet's "Descriptionis Ptolemaicæ augmentum, fol. *Lovanii*, 1597."

On pp. 182-183 is a description of Virginia, ending as follows: "Sed de moribus & naturâ indigenarum, deque alijs Virginie commoditatibus aut mirabilibus plura ex descriptione Iohannis Wyts, & relatione Thomæ Harioti præ sati Rallegi domestici, per Theodorum Brium singulari libro descripta, & æneis formis incisa circumferuntur."

The map differs only in delineation from With's map, has no additional information in the part relating to Virginia, but extends farther north, taking in the coast as far as Cape Breton.

CAPTAIN JOHN SMITH'S MAP OF VIRGINIA, 1608.

If we knew nothing of Captain John Smith but what is conveyed to us by his map of Virginia, it would alone entitle him to rank pre-eminently high among great explorers and cartographers.

Journeying along unknown streams in a country where at every step lurked danger from enmity of the savage inhabitants and discord among his followers, Smith made a map which is an authority to the present day, and when compared with other maps of his day, impresses us with the genius of the man who combined in himself so many characteristics of greatness.

In the boundary dispute between Virginia and Maryland in 1873, Smith's map was used as an authority, and prior to that it was the foundation upon which all maps of Virginia were constructed. Its topographical correctness is remarkable, and the knowledge of Indian names and localities has been a rich harvest from which historians have abundantly reaped.

Major Jed. Hotchkiss, the greatest authority on the geography of Virginia, writes the following letter, dated October 5, 1883, published in Arber's reprint of Capt. John Smith's works:

"I am sorry to say that about the only information we have concerning the location of Indian tribes at the time of the settlement of Virginia is to be found on Smith's map, a marvel of results in representation of outline compared with the time occupied in procuring information. The same region is shown on the small map I send you from the actual survey of a century (1774-1874), yet Smith had all the important features of our wonderfully developed coast well shown."

In eloquent words our great historian, George Bancroft, in his *History of the United States*, pays tribute to the ability of Smith:

"Disgusted at the follies which he had vainly opposed, Smith undertook the perilous and honorable office of exploring the vast bay of the Chesapeake and the numerous rivers which are

its tributaries. Two voyages, made in an open boat, with a few companions, over whom his superior courage, rather than his station as a magistrate, gave him authority, occupied him about three months of the summer, and embraced a navigation of nearly three thousand miles. The slenderness of his means has been contrasted with the dignity and utility of his discoveries, and his name has been placed in the highest rank with the distinguished men who have enlarged the bounds of geographical knowledge and opened the way, by their investigation, for colonies and commerce."

"He surveyed the bay of the Chesapeake to the Susquehanna, and left only the borders of that remote river to remain for some years longer the fabled dwelling-place of a giant progeny. The Patapsco was discovered and explored, and Smith probably entered the harbor of Baltimore. The majestic Potomac, which at its mouth is seven miles broad, especially invited curiosity; and passing beyond the heights of Vernon and the city of Washington, he ascended to the falls above Georgetown. Nor did he merely explore the rivers and inlets. He penetrated the territories, established friendly relations with the native tribes, and laid the foundation for future beneficial intercourse. The map which he prepared and sent to the company in London is still extant, and delineates correctly the great outlines of nature. The expedition was worthy the romantic age of American history."

Smith, with his great geographical knowledge derived from travels in Europe, Asia and Africa, must have been inwardly amused at the "Instructions given by way of advice, for the intended voyage to Virginia," by the London Virginia Company. I say inwardly amused, for the spirit of adventure and research which characterized his life induced him silently to obey the company's dictates, which were to this effect: "You must observe, if you can, whether the river on which you plant doth spring out of mountains or out of lakes. If it be out of any lake, the passage to the other sea will be more easy, and is like enough, that out of the same lake you shall find some spring which runs the contrary way towards the East India Sea."

Smith, soon after landing in Virginia, started to explore, not, however, from any idea of finding a short cut to the "East India Sea," but to form a correct impression of how the land lay for the benefit of old England and her colony.

In June, 1608, Captain Francis Nelson, commanding the *Phoenix*, left Virginia to return to England, and arrived there early in July of the same year. This voyage is memorable for the precious cargo on board the ship of Capt. Smith's first account of the doings in Virginia.

The Relation was entered at Stationer's Hall, London, August 13, 1608, under the following title, which differs from the printed one, as it mentions Nelson's name:

"A true relation of such occurrences and accidents of note as have happened in Virginia synce the first planting of that Colonye which is nowe resident in the south parte of Virginia till master Nelson's comminge away from them, etc."

The title of the printed book reads in this way:

"A Trve relation of such occurrences and accidents of noate as hath hapned in Virginia since the first planting of that Colony, which is now resident in the South part thereof till the last returne from thence. 40 pp. 4°. London, 1608."

The printed title conveys no idea to the ordinary reader as to when this Relation was sent from Virginia, but the title as entered at Stationer's Hall fixes the time without doubt.

This relation narrates the history of the colony from the arrival at Chesapeake Bay, April 21, 1607, to June 2, 1608.

We find no information in it regarding the map, and therefore infer that it was made after the sailing of Nelson in June, 1608, during Smith's three months' exploration of the Chesapeake.

Smith wrote a letter "To the Treasurer and Councill of Virginia," and in it he says: "I have sent you this mappe of the Bay and Rivers, with an annexed Relation of the Countries and Nations that inhabit them, as you may see at large." This letter was not published until sixteen years after, in his "The Generall Historie of Virginia, New England, etc. 3d book, 1624."

In this letter Smith mentions the appointment of Winne and Waldo to the Council, the coronation of Powhatan, the arrival of Newport, and other matters occurring at that time; so it must have been written on his return to Jamestown after his exploration of the Chesapeake, September 7, 1608, and a short while after being confirmed as President by the Council, September 10, 1608.

The letter was carried to England by Captain Newport, who sailed from Virginia in November, 1608, reaching there in January, 1609.

The map and relation mentioned in the letter requires some discussion.

In 1612 was printed at Oxford—a most unusual event—a pamphlet, without a map, with this title: “A map of Virginia. With a Description of the Coventrey.” The map was published previous to the text above-mentioned, which describes the map. This is proved from the following extracts from “Purchas his Pilgrimage. fol. London, 1613,” page 634, and entered at Stationer’s Hall, August 7, 1612.*

It is well to notice these dates, so that the application of the following quotations from the above volume can be appreciated:

“Concerning the latter, Captain Iohn Smith, partly by word of mouth, partly by his Mappe thereof in print, and more fully by a manuscript which hee courtiously communicated to mee, hath acquainted mee with that whereof himselfe with great perill and paine, had been the discoverer, being in his discoveries taken prisoner, and escaping their furie, yea receiving much honour and admiration among them, by reason of his discourses to them of the motion of the Sunne, of the parts of the World, of the Sea, etc. which was occasioned by a Dyall then found about him. They carried him prisoner to Powhatan, and there beganne the English acquaintance with the Sauage Emperour.”

And again from the same work on page 635:

“To speake of Powtuxent, Bolus and other Rivers on the East side of the Bay: likewise of diuers places which received name by some accident, as Fetherstones Bay, so called of the death of one [of] ours there happening, and the like; or to mention the numbers which euery people can make, would exceede our scope, and the Readers patience. Captaine Smiths Mappe may somewhat satisfie the desirous, and his booke when it shall bee printed, further. This the Captaine saith, that hee hath beene in many places of Asia and Europe, in some of Africa and

* The first edition of Purchas was called *Purchas his Pilgrimage*. It is an entirely different work from his larger collection of *Pilgrimes*. The distinction between the two works is explained by the author himself in the dedication prefixed to the 4th edition of the “*Pilgrimage*.”

America, but of all, holds Virginia by the naturall endowments, the fittest place for an earthly Paradise."

That the manuscript here mentioned is the text afterwards printed at Oxford in 1612 admits of no doubt from the extracts made from it by Purchas for "his Pilgrimage," published in 1613. He seems peculiarly pleased in quoting the refrain "Love you not mee" with which the Indian maidens greeted John Smith, as related in "A map of Virginia, 1612."

The text of this book, from evidence at the end, was written after Smith had returned to England in December, 1609. We should infer, however, from his letter before quoted to "The Treasurer and Councill," that the text called "A map of Virginia" was sent home by Newport in November, 1608. If this be the case, Smith must have recovered his manuscript on his return to England and shown it to Purchas.

We have now followed Smith's map from its departure from Virginia in 1608 to Purchas seeing it, who, as before stated, mentions the map in print and the text in manuscript before August 7, 1612, when "his Pilgrimage" was entered at Stationer's Hall.

Having, therefore, formed a pretty correct idea of the time when the original map was published, I shall now quote the differences in the four impressions I have examined and compared. Smith evidently revised his first map, as the one published in his "Generall Historie" has several additions, which are "Sparkes Poynt," "Washeborne," "Booles Bush," "Fetherstones Baye," "Blandes C," "Downesdale," and "Sparkes Content" is also changed to "Sparkes vaylley."

Fetherstones Baye on "Toppahonock flu" is so called after Master Richard Fetherstone, who died on the second expedition, August, 1608. As this bay is not mentioned on the original map, the inference would seem to be that Smith made it before this event. The original map before these changes is found with the perfect copies of the text which it describes.

Another impression, which was evidently intended for "Purchas his Pilgrimes," has the pagination numbers 1692, 1693, at the top, with the above-mentioned places omitted as in the original, also without "41 Smith" ("The Generall Historie") in the lower right-hand corner. This I assume to be the second

impression which was struck for "Purchas his Pilgrimes," vol. 4, edition of 1625.

The two other impressions are the revised ones for Smith's "The Generall Historie of Virginia, New England & The Summers Isles, 1624," and inserted from "41 Smith" (on the map) at that page of the text. The Purchas pagination numbers of the third and fourth impressions also differ, as they are 1690, 1691, and contain all places omitted from the original map. One of these two impressions has also no engraver mentioned, and the date 1606 directly under "Discouered and Described," and not under Smith as in the others.

It is very difficult to find in the various editions of "The Generall Historie" the correct map belonging to each edition, and even in Purchas these maps are often found inserted. All the maps, however, were copied from the Purchas impression, as seen by the pagination numbers of that book, 1690 and 1691, 1692 and 1693, at the top.

In explanation of the small black crosses on the map, Smith says in his text:

"In which mappe observe this, that as far as you see the little Crosses on rivers, mountains, or other places, have been discovered the rest was had by information of the Sauages, and are set downe according to their instructions."

The other map—"Ould Virginia"—published in "The Generall Historie," is here referred to only on account of its title, as it contains nothing of what is now Virginia.

CHART OF VIRGINIA, 1608.

A facsimile in Alex. Brown's "The Genesis of the United States," vol. 1, p. 184. The author gives an extensive notice to this map, from which I quote the following: "This chart must have been sent to England by Capt. Francis Nelson, who left Virginia, June 2, 1608. It is not drawn on an exact scale; it seems to have been drawn on the basis of about five miles, or say one and a half leagues to an inch. It illustrates Captain John Smith's True Relations, and was sent from Virginia with it. The 'Relation' was published in August, 1608; but I have never seen an engraving of this chart."

Page 461, same: The author of "New Albion" (1648), in describing Delaware Bay, refers to Captain Smith's *book* of Virginia, and a Captain Powel's map.

THE DRAUGHT BY ROBERT TINDALL OF VIRGINIA, ANNO 1608.

A chart of James and York rivers. The facsimile is in Alex. Brown's "The Genesis of the United States," vol. 1, page 151, who says: "This 'Draught of Virginia' is the earliest drawn by an Englishman now known to be in existence. It has never been engraved before."

Tyndall made a plan of James river for the Prince of Wales in 1607, which is now probably lost. Brown, vol. 1, page 457, under "Map of America."

Alexander Brown, in his "The Genesis of the United States," vol. 2, pp. 596-597, gives a facsimile of a map sent by John Smith in 1618 to Lord Bacon "to show the difference betwixt Virginia and New England." Brown gives this as an illustration of Smith's ignorance of map-making, and says: "I have found no real evidence that Smith could draw a map." A reduced facsimile of Smith's Virginia map is also given.

1619.

Title from Muller's Catalogue. Amsterdam, 1877, p. 120: "Atlas sive Cosmographicae meditationes de fabrica mundi et fabricati figura. Denuo auctus. Edit. 4a. Amsterodami. Jud. Hondius, 1619. With *portr* of Mercator and Hondius and 156 coloured maps. Text in French." "This edition of the celebrated Atlas of Mercator is not the *fourth* (which appeared 1613), as the title says, but the *seventh*. It contains 105 maps by Mercator and 51 by Hondius a. o., among which 9 maps of America: Mappemundi; General map with special ones of Cuba, Haiti and the Gulf of Mexico; General map with ethnographical figures, f. i.: *Navicula Floridanorum, Modus conficiendi et bibendi potum apud Amer.*, etc.; Arctic regions with Greenland, Hispania Nova; Virginia and Florida, on which the naked figure of the King and Queen of Florida (with the rather superfluous remark: '*Plebi non multum ab his differunt*') *Civitatum Floridae et Virginiae formae*, and some historical annotations."

1624.

"Nova Anglia, Novvm Belgivm et Virginia," is the title of the map in Jan de Laet's "Nieuwe wereldt ofte beschrijvinghe van West Indien, fol. *Tot Leyden*, 1625." The part relating to Virginia is taken from Capt. John Smith's map.

1628.

In the thirteenth part of De Bry, German text, *Frankfurt*, 1628, is a German ed. of Capt. John Smith's Map of Virginia, from the first impressions before the additions.

1630.

The following three titles are taken from Dufossé's *Americana*, 6^e série, No. 2: "Virginie partis Australis et Floridæ partis orientalis, interjacentium que regionum nova descriptio (Amsterdam, Guill. Blaeu, 1630)." "Nova Virginie tabula. *Amstclodami* (1630) ex officina Guiljelmi Blaeuw." "Virginie item et Floridæ, Americæ provinciarum, nova descriptio. (Par Mercator, 1630.)"

The following notice of Blaeu is found in Muller's Catalogue, *Amsterdam*, 1877: "William Jansz. Bleau commenced his renowned cartographical publications in the early years of the 17th century; in 1606 he had already published a map of the world, followed by several other separate maps, which he united in 1631 into an atlas entitled: *Appendix Theatri Ortelii et Atlantis Mercatoris*, containing 103 maps. The work, now of the utmost rarity, forms the starting point for Bleau's set of atlases. The firm of *J. Janssonius* and *H. Hondius*, who had continued to publish the old maps of Mercator and *Hondius*, tried in vain to beat the new competitor by editing a similar appendix of 106 maps in 1633. Both *Janssonius* and *Bleau* continued in doing their utmost to outdo each other by enlarging, correcting and refining their atlases, even by pirating each other's publications, until that of *Janssonius* reached at last its *tenth* volume (the *Orbis Antiquus*), to which he afterwards (in 1661) added *Cellarius*, *Harmonia Macrocosima*; the atlas of *Bleau* reached the highest pitch by the magnificent Latin edition of 1665, in eleven volumes, to which he added the *Theatrum Urbium*

(of the 17 States of the Netherlands) in two volumes; that of Savoye and Piemont in two volumes, and of Italy, with Naples, in three volumes, all large folio.

1630.

Mercator's Atlas, Editio decima, 1630, contains a map entitled "Virginiae item et Floridae Americae Provincearum, nova Descriptio." The part relating to Virginia is taken from With's map, with two important omissions—"Roanoac" and "Hato-rask"—and no additional information.

1631.

Smith's map, from the original impression without the additions, is found again in "Neuwe welt vnd americanische historien. Durch Johan Ludwig Gottfried (*pseud.* of Johann Philipp Abelin). fol. *Franckfurt*, 1631, pp. 558-559."

1634?

Carte particolare delle Virginia Vecchia a Nuova: D'America, Carta III. A. Lucini fece, 1634? This title is taken from Catalogue of the New York State Library, 1856.

1635.

"LORD BALTIMORE'S MAP."

In 1635 was published for the benefit of "Adventurers" wishing to emigrate to America, a pamphlet entitled: "A Relation of Maryland; Together with A Map of the Country, The Conditions of Plantation, His Majesties Charter to the Lord Baltimore, translated into English. These Bookes are to bee had, at Master William Peasley, Esq; his house, on the back-side of Drury Lane, neere the Cock-pit Playhouse; or in his absence, at Master Iohn Morgan's house in high Holbourn, over against the Dolphin, London, September the 8. Anno Dom. 1635. 1 p. l. 56, 25 pp. sm 4°. 1 fold. m. 2."

This pamphlet is the second one relating to Lord Baltimore's Maryland colony, the first having been published in 1634, entitled: "A relation of the successful beginnings of the Lord Baltimore's Plantation in Mary-land, being an extract of certaine

letter's written from thence by some of the Adventurers to their friends in England. (London) Anno Dom. 1634. 1 p. l. 14 pp."

Notwithstanding the statement on the title-page of it, "Being an extract of certaine Letters, written from thence, by some of the Adventurers to their friends in England," I am inclined to believe, from a careful perusal of the pamphlet, that it was written by one person, who at end dates his letter "From Saint Mairie's in Maryland, 27 May 1634."

The pamphlet mentioned as having been published in 1635 borrows considerably from the one of 1634, but not enough to regard it a revised edition, so it must be considered as separate and distinct and, from internal evidence, compiled in England, either by or under the direction of Cecilius Calvert, second Lord Baltimore.

The map was published with the pamphlet of 1635, as mentioned on the title; few editions, however, are known in which the map is found. The Library of Congress has a perfect copy, and a facsimile is found in "Maps to accompany the report of the commissioners on the boundary line between Virginia and Maryland, 1873." A reprint of the Relation with the map was made by Francis L. Hawks in 1865.

The map was evidently made for the guidance of the "Adventurers," as the places mentioned in the pamphlets of 1634 and 1635 as having been discovered and named are all given on the map.

The following is a full description of the map with the names of all places on it. "Noua Terræ Marie tabula." On the right, the coat-of-arms of Great Britain, and also of the house of Baltimore and the title "Novæ Angliæ pars." To the left the text: "This Northerne part of Virginia (the limitts whereof extend many degrees farther southwards) is heere inserted for the better description of the entrance into the Bay of Chesapeack." At the bottom: "T. Cecill sculp." and Delaware Bay is mentioned for the first time, I think, on a map under that name. On the west of Chesapeake Bay are given C. Henry, Iames flu., Iames towne, Point Comfort, Pamunkey flu., Rapahanock flu., Cinquak, St. Gregories poynt, Patowmeck flu., Patowmeck, St. Michaells poynt, Augusta Carolina, St. Maries, St. Geo. flu., Heron Iland, S. Clement Ile., Cedar poynt, Portobacke, Pascatoway, Patuxent

flu., Patuxent, Matapanian. On the east of Chesapeake Bay, Smiths Iland, C. Charles, Accomack, Wigco flu., Watkins point, Monoponson, Wicomesse, Susquehannocks, Matsopongue flu., Fets Iland, Chingoto, Delaware Bay.

See title under 1671 for a revised copy of this map.

1636.

In "Historica Mondi: or Mercator's Atlas, Lately rectified by the studies industry of Irdocos Hondy. Englished by W. S. (i. e. Wye Saltonstall) 2d ed. fol. *London*, 1637" (on engraved title) is an inserted map of "Virginia. Ralph Hall sculptist. 1636." This is a reduced copy of John Smith's map, with localities scattered around more at the discretion of the engraver than from any geographical accuracy. The Rappahannock river is here called "Pembroke R." The other map in the text, "Virginia et Florida," is copied from With's map of 1585. On the errata leaf at end of the above-mentioned volume is this information: "In Page 905 for the Description of New Spaine read New Virginia, but there is no Map for Virginia in regard there is a more exact Map drawing in that Country, whose Platforme is not yet come over, but when it comes, every buyer of the Booke shall have it given him gratis."

Lowndes, in his "Bibliographers' Manual," mentions an edition of 1635 with maps, "one of Virginia, with head of Captain John Smith."

1639.

Posthumus' Catalogue, *Amsterdam*, 1887, p. 55, gives the following titles: "Pascaert van Nieuw Nederlandt, Virginia, ende Nieuw Engelandt, verthonende alles wat van die Landen by see oft by land is ondeckt oft bekent. (Routier de la Nouv. Néerlande, Virginie et Nouv. Angleterre offrant tout ce qui a été découvert ou connu de ces pays par mer et par terre.) Carte manuscrite par (Joan Vingboons), 1639."

"Powhattan, Wingandecoa bij de Engelsche Virginia. Carte manuscrite par (Joan Vingboons), 1639. Carte des côtes avec plusieurs noms de villages des indigènes. Carte van de rivier Powhatan in Virginia. Carte manuscrite du Potomac de la baie jusqu'à Beremotho Citie, par (Joan Vingboons), 1639"

1640.

Nova Virginiae tabula. Petrus Koerius Caelavit (1640). Title from Dufossé's Americana, 6^e série, No. 2.

1640-1650.

Three maps relating to Virginia are of interest in Jansson's *Nous Atlas sive Theatrum Orbis Terrarum*. fol. 6 v. Amstelodami, 1640-1650. I have only been able to examine the Spanish edition, entitled "*Nuevo Atlas; o' Teatro de todo el Mundo*. 4 v. fol. *Amsterdam*, 1653," but judge the maps are the same in both editions. These are all found in volume second. The first, called "*Virginiae partis australis, et Floridæ partis orientalis interjacentiumqz regionum nova descriptio*," contains very little of what is now Virginia. "Chesapeake Bay" is so called, and the coast is given to "C. Francois." Another, entitled "*Nova Belgica et Anglia Nova*," gives the coast from Nova Scotia to "C. of Feare." Delaware River is called "Zuydt Rivier." Both these maps have been compiled from English and Dutch sources. A copy of John Smith's map from his first impression is also given, with the omission of Winstons Isles, Brookes Forest, Gunters Harbour, Tauerners roads, Burtons Mount, Democrites tree, Sparkes content, Featherstones Baye, etc.

1642.

Nova Virginiae tabula. *Amstelodami, ex officina Henrici Hondii* (1642). Title from Dufossé's Americana, 6^e série, No. 2.

1651.

To a woman, Virginia Farrer,* we are indebted for a map of Virginia, which is a curious combination of fact and fiction, and strikingly shows the ignorance of the mother-country in regard to the geographical position of her new colony in connection with "the sea of China and the Indies," which is placed west of

* Since writing the above I find the Lenox Library, New York, has good copies of the Farrer maps.

"Ould Virginia and new." The Potomac river at its mouth is called "Maryland River," and the Carolinas "Rawliana." At the top of the map is a medallion portrait of Sir Francis Drake, and underneath the text: "Sir Francis Drake was on this sea and landed An^o 1577 in 37 deg. where hee tooke Possession in the name of Q. Eliza: calling it new Albion. Whose happy shoers (in ten dayes march with 50 foote and 30 horsemen from the head of Ieames River, ouer those hills and through the rich adjacent Vallyes beautified with as proffitable rivers which necessarily must run to peacefull Indian sea,) may be discovered to the exceeding benefit of Great Brittain, and joye of all true English."

In the right corner is the title: "A mapp of Virginia discovered to ye Hills, and in it's Latt: From 35 deg: & $\frac{1}{2}$ near Florida, to 41 deg: bounds of new Englands. John Goddard sculp. Domina Virginia Farrer Collegit. Are sold by I. Stephenson at ye Sunn below Ludgate: 1651."

I have not been able to see an original copy of this map, so my knowledge of it is from a facsimile published in Justin Winsor's *Narrative and Critical History of America*, vol. 3, p. 465.

About all we know of Virginia Farrer is that she was the daughter of John Farrer and niece of Nicholas Farrer, of Little Giddings fame, and at one time connected with the London Virginia Company. She remained a spinster, and died January 17, 1687. Besides the map of Virginia, she seems to have identified herself with the culture of the silk-worm. Her writings on this subject are embodied in a compilation of Samuel Hartlib, entitled "The reformed Virginia silk-worm, or, a rare and new discovery of a speedy way, and easie means, found out by a young lady in England, she having made full proof thereof in May Anno 1652. *London, 1655.*"

The Farrer family, who formed a little colony unto themselves in "Little Giddings," Huntingdonshire, England, seem to have occupied themselves at various literary pursuits, and to this early training Virginia Farrer was indebted for much miscellaneous information.

The following is from the "Dictionary of National Biography," in the notice of Nicholas Farrer: "It was one of Farrer's principles that every one should learn a trade, and the trade

practiced at Little Giddings was that of book-binding. An ingenious book-binder was entertained to instruct the whole family in the art of binding, gilding, lettering, and pasting—printing by the use of the rolling press."

In "the Huth Library" catalogue, 1880, the following information is given of the volume in which the map of Virginia was published: "In the next year a third title was given to the book as follows: Virginia in America, Richly Valued: More especially the southerne Parts. With the Tendure of the Vine and silk-worms (etc.) Together with A compleat Map of the Country from 35. to 41. Degrees of Latitude discovered, and the West Sea. London, printed for John Stephenson 1651."

"This copy has the title to the issue of 1651 inserted, and the map by Goddard in two states. 1. On thin paper, without the oval portrait of Sir Francis Drake, and without some of the names of places which are added in the other. The imprint is: *John Farrer, Esq. Collegit. Arc sold by J. Stephenson, 1651.* 2. On thick paper, with the portrait of Drake at the top towards the left-hand corner, many names of places filled in, and the imprint varied, *Domina Virginia Farrer Collegit, etc.*"

In reading the above an explanation is found and the critic criticised for an article in "The Gentleman's Magazine," August, 1840, pp. 163-167, entitled "An examination of Beauchamp Plantagenet's Description of the province of New Albion. By John Pennington. Philadelphia," 8vo, to this effect: "In the same page mention is made of an old map, which the author says is the only one in which he has found the Province of New Albion admitted. It is "A Mapp of Virginia discovered to ye Falls [not Hills, as misprinted by Mr. Pennington,] and in latt: from 35 degr. and $\frac{1}{2}$ neer Florida, to 41 deg. bounds of New England. Are sold by I. Stephenson, at ye Sunn below Ludgate 1651." Of this map we have seen a copy in the volume of New England tracts at the British Museum, already mentioned. It was published in one of them, entitled "The Discovery of New Brittania," printed at London in 1651. At the corner is inscribed "John Farrer, Esq. Collegit," which our author misprints "Domina Virginia Farrer Collegit."

Knowing from the Huth catalogue above referred to, of two maps engraved, one with the name of John Farrer, the other with

that of Virginia Farrer, we can easily see how the critic was hasty in criticising John Penington's book.

In the tract mentioned in the above criticism, called "The discovery of New Brittain, 1651. By Edward Bland," I find in the British Museum catalogue mention of two copies, with the following notes attached to each title: "The map in this copy, has a portrait of Sir F. Drake at the top," "In the map in this copy the medallion portrait of Sir F. Drake is omitted, and there are other variations."

We have in this tract evidently run against the Farrer maps of Virginia, and the question is whether they were originally published in this tract or afterward inserted by some one unknown. The Williams and Bland tracts were published the same year, 1651, and by the same publisher, John Stephenson.

The following interesting note is taken from the Quaritch catalogue, No. 112, Part 2, May 16, 1891, pp. 158-159:

"Williams was the author of the book; but Mr. John Farrer, to whom he alludes in the preface, supplied all the material. No map was issued with the first edition *nor yet with the second*, but *Farrer's MS. design* was engraved with slight alterations in 1651, for issue with the third edition in that year."

"The distortion of geographical truth in the map, taken in connection with the MS. notes (in which the writer complains bitterly that Williams had omitted a good deal of the original matter, so as to serve the interests of the new Carolanians rather than those of the old Virginians), shows that one powerful idea in Mr. Farrer's mind was to unite New Albion (California) with Virginia. In fact, he says that a small expedition would be able to march in eight, ten, or fourteen days from the Virginia settlements to New Albion, by which he meant the New Albion (Upper California) of Sir Francis Drake (1578) on the Pacific coast. The MS. notes and the printed text itself prove that something had been heard of the great Mississippi river, which it was supposed fell into the South Sea."

1657.

Quaritch's Catalogue, No. 11, April, 1891, page 15, mentions a manuscript map (now in the Lenox Library, New York), the title of which, and note attached, I copy for obvious reasons:

"Manuscript map of the South Part of Virginia, *the original coloured drawing* (18 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches by 14), with artist's signature," Nicholas Comberford, Fecit Anno 1657, mounted on oak boards hinged to close as a folio book. (Note.) The words "now the north part of Carolina" were added about 1670 underneath the original title. This is consequently the first special map of North Carolina, the separation of which was looked upon with great disfavor by the planters of "Ould Virginia." The coast-line extends from Cape Henry to Cape Fear, and the interior is delineated to as far as from about Murfreesboro in the north to about Elizabeth Town in the south. This is an article which ought to be secured by a public library. It is remarkable that it was prepared in 1657, six years before the patent was given by Lord Clarendon and others for the establishment of a colony."

1659.

Novi Belgii, Novæ Angliæ, nec non partes Virginie Tabula. Van Nich. John Visscher. Amsterdam, 1659. This map is noticed further on in a reprint from Asher's "A list of the maps and charts of New Netherland."

1661.

Arcano del Mare di Don Roberto Dudleo Duca di Nortumbria e Conte di Warwick, impressione seconda (etc.) 2 v. Fol. *Fiorenza*, 1661. Quaritch Catalogue, No. 362, June, 1885, states: "The maps which depict Virginia, New Netherlands and New England are among the most important of these; they are fuller and upon a larger scale than, which at the same time they are totally distinct from, those of Laet, Jansson, Mercator, Visscher, the *Beschryving* of 1651, Van Loon and Donckers. The above second edition was prepared from the author's corrected copy of the first (1646), and as he died in 1639, his maps of those parts of America must be considered to take precedence of all those mentioned by Asher, except the 1630 edition of Laet."

1667.

Bleau's *Le Grand Atlas*. Fol. *Amsterdam*, 1667, v. 12, gives the same maps as are before mentioned in Jansson's *Novus*

Atlas, 1640-50, i. e., *Virginiae partis australis, et Floridæ partis orientalis, interjacentiumqz regionum Nova Descriptio*," "*Nova Belgica et Anglica Nova*," and also John Smith's map.

1670.

We have seen the influence on the cartography of Virginia of John With's map of 1585 and John Smith's map of 1608.

I come now to the one made by Augustine Herman in 1670 and engraved in 1673, which, with the two maps just mentioned, were copied by all map-makers up to Fry and Jefferson's map of 1751. Herman's map was little known in this country until 1873, when a reduced facsimile was made from the original copy in the British Museum and published in the "Maps to accompany the report of the commissioners on the boundary line between Virginia and Maryland. Richmond, 1873."

The influence of this map on the cartography of Virginia can be traced in several maps which I will mention hereafter.

The following notice of Herman is taken from a note on page 230 of "*Memoirs of the Long Island Historical Society*," vol. 1, 1867:

"Augustine Hermans, or Heermans, called also Harman, was a Bohemian by birth, but came from Holland to New Amsterdam in or before 1647, in which year he was appointed by the director and council of New Netherland, one of the Nine Men, a body of citizens selected to assist the government by their counsel and advice. He came over to this country as a clerk to John and Charles Gabry of Amsterdam. He was sent, in company with Resolved Waldron, by the Dutch government, to the Governor of Maryland, to confer in relation to the claim of title to the proprietor of Maryland to the South river. This no doubt led to his subsequent settlement on Bohemia river, so named by him, in that province. He seems to have been a surveyor and draughtsman. In addition to the map of Maryland, stated by our journal to have been made by him, which seems to have been the consideration for the grant of Bohemia manor, he made a sketch of the city of New Amsterdam, which was engraved on Nicolas Jan Visscher's map *Novi Belgii Novæque Angliæ nec non partis Virginie*, published in 1650-6, and also on reduced scale from Visscher's map on the

map prefixed to the 2d ed. of Vanderdonk's Description of New Netherland.

"The Dictionary of National Biography" says: "Faithorne engraved two large maps, viz.: 'An exact Delineation of the Cities of London and Westminster . . . by Richard Newcourt. This exceedingly rare map, of which the only impression known is preserved in the department of prints, Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris, is composed of twelve sheets, which, when placed together, measure 72 inches by 39 inches. In May, 1857, Messrs. Evans published a facsimile of it. In 1878, Mr. Stanford, of Charing Cross, published another facsimile, engraved by George Jarman. The other map is that of Virginia and Maryland, four sheets; when put together measures 36 inches by 31 inches. In the centre, above, are the royal arms of Great Britain; towards the right, below, is a portrait, on a pedestal, of Augustine Hermann, who was appointed by the Dutch in 1659 ambassador to Maryland. This map, said to be unique, is preserved in the Grenville Library, British Museum.

The following is the full title of the map:

"Virginia and Maryland. As it is Planted and Inhabited this present year 1670. Surveyed and exactly Drawne by the Only Labour & Endeavour of Augustin Herman Bohemiensis. Published by Authority of His Maties Royall License and particular priviledge of Aug. Herman and Thomas Withinbrook his Assignee for fourteen yeares from the year of our Lord 1673. W. Faithorne sculpt.

The grant for exclusive publication of this map may be found in the Calendar of State Papers, Colonial America and West Indies, 1669-1674, page 551, and is here inserted:

Jany 21. 1674.

Whitehall.

1210. Grant to Augustine Herman of the privilege of the sole printing of his map of Virginia and Maryland. Whereas he has by the King's command been for several years' past engaged in making a Survey of his Majesty's countries of Virginia and Maryland, and hath made a map of the Same, consisting of four Sheets of paper, with all the rivers, creeks and Soundings, etc.,

being the work of very great pains and charge, and for the King's especial service; and whereas the copying or counterfeiting said map would be very much to said Herman's prejudice and discouragement, all his Majesty's Subjects are hereby Strictly forbidden to copy, epitomize, or reprint, in whole or in part, any part of said map, within the term of fourteen years next ensuing without the consent of said Herman, his heirs, or assigns. [Dom. Entry Bk., Chas. II Vol XXXVI, p.p. 323, 324.]

In the New York Sun of October 23, 1892, an article entitled "Lord of Bohemia Manor," gives the most exhaustive account of Herman, which the editor of that paper has kindly permitted me to republish. The author, E. N. Vallandigham of New York, is indebted to Lednum's Rise of Methodism in America, and Vincent's History of Delaware, for considerable information.

LORD OF BOHEMIA MANOR.

AUGUSTINE HERMAN, AN EARLY HERO OF NEW YORK AND MARYLAND.

Story of a Seventeenth Century Merchant who became a Great Landowner and Baron on the Delaware Peninsula.

Down on the west side of Pearl street, at or near the corner of Pine, there stood some 250 years ago a fine old-fashioned mansion with orchard and gardens, and in this mansion dwelt the man who was probably the first person to become a legally naturalized citizen of this country. He was not of Dutch blood, though he became one of the "Nine Men" who constituted the council to the Governor of New Netherlands. Augustine Herman was the name of this alien who helped to govern the Dutch colony. He was a Bohemian, born in Prague, now almost two and three-quarter centuries ago. Augustine Herman was a strenuous character of broad grasp, of bold conception, of enormous energy, and of marvellous courage. He was all his life in some sort a merchant, yet he came to be a great land-holder, and he was one of the few Americans to bear a title and to be recognized as lord of the manor. Herman is forgotten as a New Yorker, though his early services were such as to indicate that he was a man of considerable importance during his residence here, but he is a local hero in the region which he named in memory of his birthplace, Bohemia Manor. He is credited by some with having been the "first beginner of the Virginia tobacco trade," and with having successfully experimented in indigo culture near this city. He was, besides, a man of education, a surveyor by profession, a skilled draughtsman, and a trusted diplomat.

When Peter Stuyvesant found Lord Baltimore laying claim to the Dutch possessions on the Delaware he sent Herman and Resolved (or Rosevelt) Waldron to St. Mary's, in Maryland, in order that some sort of treaty might be made with the Englishman. Herman went as the diplomat, Waldron as his interpreter. Herman was so pleased with what he saw of Lord Baltimore's possessions that he wrote to say that if Lord Baltimore would grant him a manor he would make for his Lordship a map of Maryland. Lord Baltimore assented to this, and if Herman could have really made Lord Baltimore the proprietor of all that was included in Herman's map, the price which was paid, 20,000 acres of the finest land between Delaware and Chesapeake bays, would have been sufficiently small. Herman's map included not only all of Maryland as it now is, but also all of Delaware and a part of Pennsylvania. It was this map, doubtless, that figured on Lord Baltimore's side in the conflict over the survey of Mason and Dixon's line.

The noble estate that Herman received for this feat in map-making lay in Cecil County, Maryland, and New Castle County, Delaware. It is still called Bohemia Manor, and when people in the northerly part of the peninsula speak of "the manor" they mean the territory over which Herman ruled. Here Herman built a great house, carried on a large trade with the Indians, dabbled in affairs of State, and exercised a wide hospitality. Here, too, he led a wretched life with a shrewish second wife. Here is his tomb, and one may still see traces of the manor house and the deer park hard by. Herman, two of his sons, a grandson, a great-grandson, and two great-great-grandsons were successively lords of Bohemia Manor. Of the last two lords of the manor, one was killed by a fall from his horse, and the other was an idiot, who was wont to insist upon his title, and drawing a circle about himself in the soil of his domain, would forbid the approach within its circumference of any who denied his lordship. The heirs fell to quarrelling over the estate, and the legal existence of Bohemia Manor ended 128 years after its founding by Augustine Herman.

Augustine was the only strikingly forceful man of the line. His story reads like a romance, but at this distance of time it is hard to sift out truth from fiction, for the man so impressed those about him that all sorts of wonderful legends touching his adventures have come down in local history. There are conflicting traditions as to the reasons for Herman's desertion of New York. One story is that he and Stuyvesant quarrelled over the map made for Lord Baltimore. Another is that the two were rivals in love, and that Herman was successful. The latter is hardly true, for Herman was married in 1651, and for nearly ten years afterward he was at times employed in various important missions by the Dutch authorities. He is known to have passed through some sort of bankruptcy proceedings in New York, and possibly out of this fact grew the most astonishing of all the stories preserved in the local traditions of Bohemia Manor.

According to this story, Herman returned to New York, some time after his settlement in Maryland, to find his estate in this city seized by a squatter, and when Herman protested he was himself placed under arrest. He feigned insanity, the story goes, and refused to be parted from the horse which he had ridden all the way from Bohemia Manor. Accordingly he was bidden to ride his horse to the second story of a stone warehouse, where he and the horse were securely locked in. But when all his enemies had departed, Herman mounted his horse and rode straight at the closed window of his prison. Horse and man went through the window and landed safe on the stones below, but with such force that blood gushed from the nostrils of the horse. The escaping prisoner then rode straight to the Hudson, swam his horse to the Jersey shore, and in due time arrived at Bohemia Manor, having in the course of his journey swam also the Delaware on the back of his horse. One legend is that the animal died soon after this second feat; the other, that he carried his master straight to the manor house. It is entirely probable that Herman was arrested at the suit of a creditor, and that fearing the tender mercies of the Dutch Government, he managed to escape on his horse. At any rate there are two or three pictures extant of Herman and his horse, the master being represented as standing beside the horse, with the blood of the faithful creature reddening his hands. It is pretty well authenticated that Herman himself caused at least one of these pictures to be painted. This portrait of Herman shows a powerful Teutonic face. He is clean shaven, his mouth is firm, his eyes are piercing, his cheek bones are high. His hair, parted in the middle, falls in thick masses to his shoulders. He wears a red frock coat ruffled at the wrists, and a full white tie that falls upon his bosom.

Whatever Herman's quarrel with the Dutch, he was evidently on good terms with the English conquerors of New Amsterdam, for in 1671 the authorities at New York gave orders that those at New Castle, Del., should clear half the way for a road from that town to Herman's plantation. The people of Maryland were to clear the other half. But Herman himself had larger schemes than a mere traffic by wagon road, and he is believed to have projected a canal to connect Delaware and Chesapeake bays, an idea realized in the present Chesapeake and Delaware ship canal. Herman's friendship with the English conquerors of the Dutch possessions in North America seems to prove that he had lost favor with the Dutch, and an uncommonly interesting fact seems to furnish proof that he needed other protection than that which he had enjoyed while an agent of the Government at New Amsterdam, for in 1660 he applied to the Council of Maryland for a patent of naturalization, and in that year he and his five children received such patents. They seem to have been the first persons to have been naturalized by an American colony.

Herman, after his naturalization, received what Lord Baltimore did not really own according to later treaties, the manor of St. Augustine, extending from the shore of Delaware Bay through to the line of Bohemia Manor. He willed this to one of his sons, but the family never made

good the title to the whole grant, for this region was afterward adjudged part of Penn's territory. St. Augustine creek flows through the manor. The will of Herman is on file in the archives of New Castle County. His sons took an active part in the affairs of Delaware until one after the other they were called to assume the lordship of Bohemia Manor, and to live in the great manor house.

There is a picturesque side light upon Herman's character to be obtained from the annals of those Christian Socialists of the seventeenth century, the followers of Jean de Labodie, successively an apostate to the Jesuits and to the Protestants. Some years after Herman had set up as lord of Bohemia Manor, Brothers Sluyter and Dankers of the Labodists came to the peninsula of Delaware seeking converts and a home for their society. Just about the time they fell in with Herman they had persuaded Samuel Bayard, of the family distinguished in New York and Delaware, to join them, and they had hopes of making even Herman a convert. But they declare in their journal that they found him, though kindly disposed to them personally, a worldly person, by no means to be won over. Herman did, however, deed to the Labodists in 1684 3750 acres of the manor, and to this day the land is called "the Labodie tract." Sluyter and Dankers set up a Christian Socialist colony there, and were joined by several families from New York. Sluyter proclaimed himself bishop of the flock, and set up his wife as a sort of abbess. Part of the community from Wiewert, in Denmark, came over to join the new society. They built a large house and cultivated the land. Everything was in common. The men and the women took their meals in separate apartments, and no person spoke at table. It often happened that a man dined for months without knowing the name of the next man at table. They eschewed all outward show, and were pledged to give up the world.

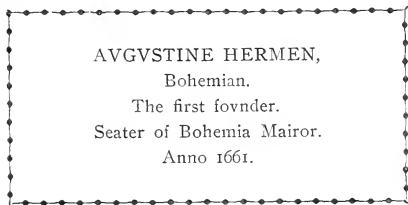
Herman never had the slightest leaning toward the Labodist faith, and he came to repent having made a place for the colonists, as his son joined the society, and, at the instigation of its leaders, deserted his unbelieving young wife. The lands of the society were eventually partitioned, and some of the wealthiest of Maryland families are descended from these, perhaps the first Christian Socialists to organize an industrial society in America.

By the year 1684 Herman, wearied toward the close of a feverish life, harried by claimants to part of his great estate, and unhappy because of his wife's temper, invested his son with the manor by deed of enfeoffment. The provisions of this deed give one a notion of the state proper to an American lord of the manor in the latter part of the seventeenth century. The consideration to be paid annually by the son was:

"Five thousand pounds of good, sound, and merchantable tobacco and casks, and also six barrels of good beer and strong beer, one anchor of rum or brandy, one anchor of spirits, two anchors or twenty gallons of good wine, and one hogshead of the best cider out of the orchard, and one cwt. of good muscovado sugar for my particular private spending; and lastly, if I should remove with my abode to any other place in the

country from off the manor, then he, my son, is obliged to pay toward my said board the sum of 2000 pounds of tobacco and casks, and if I should happen to go to New York, then my son is to furnish me with £25 in money."

Herman's great desire was to be the founder of a baronial family. His will provided that whosoever in the future should inherit the lordship of Bohemia Manor must add to his Christian name that of Augustine, or forfeit the inheritance to the next heir. He finally provided that heirs male to the estate failing, it should go to found a free school and college of the "English Protestant Church," under the perpetual name of Augustine Bohemia. His will also provided for an elaborate tombstone, with a proper inscription. This stone of oolite, as are the stones hard by marking Mason and Dixon's line, an outgrowth of the very controversy that first brought Herman to Maryland, was removed from his grave and used as a door for the family vault of the Bassetts, then living on a portion of the manor, and in this vault was laid the body of James A. Bayard the elder. After Mr. Bayard's body was removed to Wilmington, Herman's tombstone fell to the ground and was broken. The inscription, which was cut by a workman who did not know how to spell manor or Bohemia, who is believed to have misspelled the name of the dead man himself, and who blundered by a year in the date accompanying the inscription, reads thus:



The lands of which Herman was lord are perhaps the finest on the Delaware peninsula. They lie mainly on the slope of the Chesapeake, traversed by the marvellously clear and beautiful tide-water streams characteristic of the region, dotted with fine old country homes and showing evidence on every side of a long established civilization. Some descendants of the first lord still live upon the manor, but the name has long been extinct. The wife of John Randolph and the wife of Benedict Arnold were both descended from Herman.

1671.

Noua Terræ-Mariæ tabula. In OGILBY (John) America; being the latest and most accurate descriptions of the new world. fol. London, by the author, 1671, between pp. 182-183.

This map is the same as published in "A relation of Maryland, 1635," with various additions of counties, towns, &c. "Pamunkey flu" is on this called "Yorke flu."

1671.

Smith's map, first impression before the additions, is also found in Montanus' *De nieuwe en onbekende weerd of beschrijving von Amerika*. fol. T'Amsterdam, 1671. In Ogelby's *America*, which is an English translation of the above, the same map is given.

1675.

Between pages 58-59 of Arent Roggeveen's "*Het eerste deel von het Brandende Veen, verlichtende geheel West-Indien* (etc.), fol. *A'Amsterdam, Peter Goos* (1675)," is a map called "*Pascaerte vande Virginies Van Baija de la Magdalena tot de Zuijdt Revier*." The influence of John Smith's map is again traced, combined with Dutch additions, near Zuijdt or Delaware river.

1675.

A chart of the sea coasts of New England, New Jarsey, Virginia, Maryland and Carolina, from C. Cod to C. Hatteras. By John Sellar. (In his *Atlas maritimus*, fol. *London, J. Darby, for the author*, 1675, No. 43.)

1676.

"A map of Virginia and Maryland. Sold by Thomas Basset and Richard Chiswell. F. Lamb sculp."

This map is found between pp. 43-44 of "A Prospect of the most famous parts of the World. By John Speed. New ed. fol. *London, for T. Bassett & R. Chiswell*, 1676.

There has been considerable discussion as to where the publisher of the above map found his authorities. On examination, I find it was taken from Herman's map of 1670, with various changes and omissions.

1679.

"A new map of the English Empire in America, viz: New England, New York, New Jersey, Maryland, Virginia, with an accurate description of those countries, by R. Daniel, Esquire.

Title from English Catalogue, No. 21, 1679.

1680?

A new map of Virginia, Maryland and the improved parts of Pennsylvania, and New Jersey. London, sold by Christ. Browne, circa 1680. Title from Muller's Catalogue, 1890.

1682.

A map of Maryland and Virginia in 1682. James Bowden del. 10½x8 inches. [*In* BOWDEN (James). The history of the society of friends in America. 8°. London, C. Gilpin, 1850. v. I. 339.]

1690-1695?

"Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, East & West New Jarsey, By John Thornton at ye Platt in the Minories. And by Will Fisher at ye Postorn Gate in Tower Hill, London." And, "A new map of New England, New York, New Iarsey, Pensilvania, Maryland and Virginia. Sold, by Iohn Thornton, Robt. Morden, and by Phillip Lea, London."

The first map of the above two is mentioned in the British Museum Catalogue of Maps as published 1704? I think, however, this date late by several years, and would place them both from 1690 to 1695. The last mentioned map gives the "partition line of East & West Jarsay," and is a very comprehensive map for the time. They borrow considerably from Herman's map of 1670.

Also about this time "A map of ye continent of America; viz: Virginia, Maryland, Carolina, New York, (etc) W. Binneman sculpsit. Sold by R. Morden. London; and "A new map of the english empire in America, viz. Virginia, Maryland, Carolina, (etc.) by Rob. Morden. I. Harris sculp. London, R. Morden & C. Brown.

The following titles are taken from G. M. Asher's "A list of the maps and charts of New Netherland," where they are fully discussed and to which I refer the reader:

"Novi Belgie Novaeque Angliae nec non Partis Virginiae Tabula multis in locis emandata a Nicolao Joannis Visschero."

"Novi Belgii Novæque Angliae nec non Partis Virginiae Tabula multis in locis emandata a Hugo Allardt."

"Belgii Novi Angliæ Novæ et Partis Virginie Novissima Delineatio Prostant Amstelodemi apud Petrum Schenk et Gererdum Valk."

"Novi Belgii novaesque Angliæ nec non Pennsylvaniae et Partis Virginie Tabula multis in locis emendata a Justo Donckers.

1700?

Carte nouvelle de l'Amérique Angloise, contenant la Virginie, Mary-land, Caroline, Pensylvanie Nouvelle Iorck, N: Iarsey, N: France, et les terres nouvellement découverte dressée sur les relations les plus nouvelles. Par le sieur S. (Sanson, anon) Amsterdam, P. Mortier.

This map is mentioned in Dufossé's Americana, No. 7-12, with date 1690.

1700?

Carte particulière de Virginie, Maryland, Pennsilvanie, la Nouvelle Jarsey Orient et Occidentale. P. Mortier, Amsterdam.
Title from British Museum Catalogue of maps, 1885.

1708.

A new map of Virginia and Maryland. By H. Moll.
(In *Oldmixon* (John) The british empire in America. 12°. London, for J. Nicholson, 1708. v. 1, p. 209.)

A reduced copy of Herman's map.

1715.

A new and exact map of the dominions of the king of Great Britain on ye continent of North America. Containing Newfoundland, New Scotland, New England, New York, New Jersey, Pensilvania, Maryland, Virginia and Carolina. By Herman Moll, 1715. (London) T. Bowles, (etc. 1730.)

1717.

A new map of Virginia, and Maryland. By H. Moll, geographer. (At left hand corner, vol. 1, Page 209).

(In *Atlas Geographus*: or, a compleat system of geography. 4°. In the Savoy. E. Nutt for J. Nicholson, 1717. v. 5, p. 700.)

A reduced copy of Herman's Map. "vol. 1, Page 209" refers to Oldmixon's British empire in America, 1708, where this map was originally published.

1719.

A new map of Virginia, Mary-land and the improved parts of Penn-sylvania & New Jersey. Most humbly Inscribed to the Right Hon'ble the Earl of Orkney & Ct. Knight of ye most Noble and Ancient Order of ye Thistle 1719. Revised by I. Senex.

(*In New* (A) general atlas. (anon) fol. London, for D. Browne, 1721. facing p. 240.) Mostly taken from Herman's map.

1719.

A new map of the english empire in America. viz: Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, New York. (etc.) Revis'd by I'no Senex. 1719. I. Harris sculpt

(*In New* (A) general atlas. (anon) fol. London, for D. Browne, 1721. facing p. 236.)

1720.

'T noorder gedeelte van Virginie door Bartholomeus Gosnal en Martin Pringe uyt Engeland bevaaren. *Uytgevoerd te Leyden door Pictet van der Aa*, (1720).

1732-3.

To the Merchants of London, trading to Virginia and Maryland this mapp of the Bay of Chesepeack with the rivers Poto-mock, Patapsco and part of Chester is dedicated by Walter Hoxton.

British Museum catalogue has this 1750? William's "Maps of Maryland," as above.

1735.

A map of Virginia according to Captain Iohn Smith's map Published Anno 1606. Also Of the Adjacent country called by the Dutch Niew Nederlant Anno 1630. By Iohn Senex.

(*In short* (A) account of the first settlement of the Provinces of Virginia, Maryland, New York, New Jersey and Pensylvania,

by the English. To which is annexed A Map of Maryland, according to the Bounds mentioned in the Charter and also of the adjacent Country, Anno 1630. 4° London, 1735, at end.)

1736.

Eden in Virginia Von der Helvetischen societet erkaufte 33,-400 jucharten land, a. 1736.

This map is probably taken from "Neu gefundenes Eden," 1737, published by the Helvet. Soc. to induce emigration to their land in North America. A copy in the Library of Congress.

1736.

Virginia and Maryland. By H. Moll.

(In Moll (Herman). Atlas minor. obl. fol. London, for T. Bowles & J. Bowles, 1736. No. 50.)

A reduced copy of Herman's map. Also found in "Atlas Geographus 1717," on a small scale.

1736-1737.

The course of the rivers Rappahannock and Patowmack in Virginia, as surveyed according to order in the years 1736 & 1737. (anon.) 12x14 inches.

William Byrd in his "History of the dividing line," says, v. 2, p. 116: "According to the order of the Virginia commissioners Major William Mayo form'd a very elegant map of the whole northern neck by joining all the particular surveys together."

Winsor's Narrative and critical history of America, v. 5, p. 276-277, has a facsimile of a part of the map and states the following: "The plate of the map already referred to was corrected to conform and this additional title to it was added: A survey of the Northern Neck of Virginia, being the lands belonging to the Rt. Honourable Thomas Lord Fairfax, Baron Cameron, bounded by and within the Bay of Chesapoyocke, and between the Riviers Rappahannock and Potowmack." This map has the following text: "The Boundary line of the Northern Neck in Virginia from the Head Spring of the River Conway a Southern Branch of the River Rappahanock, to the Head

Spring of the River Potowmack arising in the Allegany Mountains as ordered by his Majesty in council 11th April 1745 unto the Rt. Hon. Thomas Lord Fairfax the Proprietor thereof."

1737.

A Plan of Potomack River, from the mouth of Sherrendo down to Chapawamsick. Surveyed 1737. B. O. Brooke. Manuscript in U. S. Coast Survey Office.

1738.

The following notice is in the Virginia Gazette: "Williamsburg, Jan. 5th, 1738. Towards the close of the last session of Assembly, a proposition was presented to the House by Mr. Joshua Fry, Major Robert Brooke, and Major Wm. Mayo, to make an exact survey of the colony, and print and publish a map thereof, in which shall be laid down the bays, navigable rivers, with the soundings, counties, parishes, towns and gentlemen's seats, with whatever is useful or remarkable, if the House should see fit to encourage the same. But as said proposition was presented too late in the session, it was ordered that the consideration thereof should be postponed to the next session of Assembly.

Slaughter, in his Life of Joshua Fry, says: "It is not worth while to say what a precious treasure such a work would have been to after generations. This proposition is not alluded to in Heming, and the presumption is, that nothing came of it. It is chiefly interesting now in connection with the map executed some years after (1751) by Fry and Jefferson, showing that Fry had such a work in contemplation many years before he made his map.

1738.

A new map of Virginia, humbly dedicated to Thomas lord Fairfax, 1738. 13x8½.

(In *Keith (Sir William)*. The history of the british plantations in America. Pt. 1. 4° London, 1738.)

1747.

A new and accurate map of Virginia & Maryland. Laid down from surveys and regulated by astron'l Observat'ns. By Eman. Bowen.

(*In Complete* (A) system of geography. (anon) fol. London, for *W. Innes*, (etc.) 1747. v. 2, p. 647.)

From Herman's map.

1750?

A Map of Virginia and Maryland, H. Gavin sc. (*London*, 1750?)

Title from British Museum Catalogue of maps, 1885.

1751.

A map of the most inhabited part of Virginia containing the whole province of Maryland with parts of Pensilvania, New Jersey and North Carolina. Drawn by Joshua Fry & Peter Jefferson in 1751. To the Right Honourable George Dunk, Earl of Halifax. (etc.) this map is most humbly inscribed by Thos. Jefferys engrav'd and Publish'd according to Act of Parliament by Thos. Jefferys, London.

The original engraved map.

1751.

A map of the most inhabited part of Virginia (etc.) Drawn by Joshua Fry & Peter Jefferson in 1751. *Printed for Robt. Sayer & Thos. Jefferey's, London.*

(*In Jeffery's* (Thomas, engraver), A general topography of North America and the West Indies. fol. London, for R. Sayer & T. Jefferys, 1768, No. 54-57.)

1752.

Map of the Virginia and North Carolina dividing line. From a draught at the head of the following letter.

[*In* FONTAINE (James). *Memoirs of a huguenot family*. 8°. New York, 1853. Page 356.]

NOTE. The letter signed Peter Fontaine, Jr. July 9, 1752.

1752.

A new and accurate map of Virginia & Maryland. Laid down from surveys and regulated by Astron'l Observat'ns By Eman. Bowen.

(In *Bowen* (Emanuel), A complete atlas. fol. London, for *W. Innys*, (etc.) 1752. No. 59.)

Same map in "A complete system of geography," 1747.

1754.

A map of the western parts of the colony of Virginia. $7\frac{1}{2} \times 5$. J. Gibson sculpt. Printed by R. Baldwin, in Pater Noster Rowe. [In *LONDON* (The) magazine. 1754. 8°. London, R. Baldwin, 1754. v. 23. page 272.]

Illustrating the text "Some extracts from the Journal of major George Washington." This map was afterward enlarged and published in the London ed., 1754, of Washington's Journal.

1754.

Map of the western parts of the colony of Virginia as far as the Mississippi. 9×14 .

(In *Washington* (George) The journal of Major George Washington sent by the Hon. Robert Dinwiddie, to the commandant of the French Forces on Ohio. 8° *Williamsburgh* [Va.] printed, London, reprinted for T. Jefferys, 1754. Also in reprint by J. Sabin in 1865. This map was not published in the original Williamsburg edition, but was made by Jefferys for his reprint above mentioned.

1755.

Carte de la Virginie et du Maryland, Dressée sur la grande carte Angloise de Ms. Josué Fry et Pierre Jefferson. Par le Sr. Robert de Vaugondy, Géographe ordinaire du Roi, 1755. 19×25 .

(In *ROBERT de Vaugondy* (Gilles) and *ROBERT de Vaugondy* (Didier). Atlas universal. fol. Paris, 1757, No. 100.)

This Atlas is known under the name of "Grand Vaugondy."

1755.

A general map of the middle british colonies in America; viz. Virginia, Mariland, Delaware, Pensilvania, (etc.) By Lewis Evans, 1755. Engraved by Jas. Turner. *Philadelphia*, L. Evans, and sold by R. Dodsley, London, 1755.

(*In Evans* (Lewis) *Geographical*, historical, political, philosophical and mechanical essays. 4°. *Philadelphia*, *B. Franklin & D. Hall*, 1755.)

1755.

A map of Northern Virginia, Delaware, New Jersey, Southern Pennsylvania and Maryland, by J. Dalrymple. 2 col. sheets.

London, Jan. 1, 1755. "From information collected on the spot and entered in his journal."

Title from Williams' Maps of the territory included within the State of Maryland.

1755.

A map of Virginia, north and south Carolina, Georgia, Maryland, with part of New Jersey, etc. *R. Baldwin* (London), 1755.

Title from British Museum Catalogue of Maps, 1885.

1757.

Carte de la Virginie, de la baye de Chesapeack et pays voisins, pour servir à l'histoire générale des voyages. (1757.)

Title from Dufossé's Americana, 10e série, No. 7-12.

1758.

Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, East & West New Jersey, Sold by William Mount & Thos. Page, Tower Hill. 20x31.

(*In English* (The) pilot. The fourth book, fol. *London*, for *W. Mount*, (etc.) 1758. facing p. 23.)

Herman's map with some alterations.

1758.

A draught of Virginia from the capes to York in York river and to Kiquotan or Hamton in James river by Mark Tidde-man. Sold by W. & I. Mount & T. Page on Tower Hill, London.

(*In English* (The) pilot. The fourth book. fol. *London*, for *W. Mount*, (etc.) 1758. facing p. 23.)

1758.

A general map of the middle british colonies in America. viz: Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, (etc.). Carefully copied from the

original published at Philadelphia, by Mr. Lewis Evans, 1755. with some improvements by I. Gibson. (*London*, 1758.)

1758.

A general map of the middle british colonies in America viz: Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, (etc.) By Lewis Evans. Corrected and improved by Thos. Jefferys. *London*. R. Sayer & T. Jefferys, 1758.

(*In Jefferys* (Thomas) A general topography of North America and the West Indies. fol. *London*, for R. Sayer & T. Jefferys, 1768. No. 32.)

1758.

Karte von der bay Chesapeack und den benach barten landen. 7½x11.

[*In ALLGEMEINE historie der reisen zu wasser und lande*. 4°. *Leipzig*, Arkstee & Merkus, 1758. v. 16, p. 538.]

Same map in the French edition "Histoire générale des voyages."

1759.

✓ Virginia, Marylandia et Carolina in America Septentrionali Britannorum industria excultæ repræsentatæ a Ioh. Bapt. Homann S. C. M. Geog. Norimbergæ.

(*In Homann* (J. B.) Atlas geographicus maior. fol. *Norumbæ curantibus Homannianis heredibus*, 1759.

This volume has on engraved title "Atlas Homannianus. I. Iust. Priesler del, 1762. On the map called "Dominia Anglorum in America Septentrionali," in the same Atlas, is a small map called "Virginia and Maryland," which is copy of Moll's map of 1708, found in Oldmixon's "British empire in America, 1708."

1760.

Map accompanying agreement between Id. Baltimore & T. & R. Penn, July 4, 1760.

(*In Pennsylvania archives*. 8°. *Philadelphia*, 1853, v. 4, front.)

1760.

North America, from the french of Mr. D'Anville. Improved with the back settlements of Virginia and course of Ohio. Illustrated with geographical and historical remarks.

(*In Jefferys* (Thomas) The natural and civil history of the french dominion in N & S America. fol. *London*, 1760. facing p. 134.)

1762.

Carte de la Virginie, Maryland, etc.; tirées des meilleures cartes anglaises. (Bellin, *Paris*, 1762.)

Title from Dufossé's Americana, 10e série. No. 7-12.

1762.

Virginia. Scala leucarum & semi-leucarum.

(*In Gronovius* (Johann Friedrich, the younger). *Flora Virginica exhibens plantas, quas Johannes Claytonus, in Virginia crescentes observavit, collegit & abtulit.* (Edited by L. T. Gronovius). 4° Lugduni Batavorum, 1762.)

1767.

A draught of Virginia from the Capes to York in York river and to Kuiquotan or Hamton in James River. By Mark Tidde-
man. Printed & sold by G. Grierson at the Two Bibles in Essex
Street, Dublin.

(*In English* (The) pilot. The fourth book. fol. *Dublin*, B. Grierson, 1767, p. 25.)

Same map in London ed. of 1758.

1767.

Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania East and West New Jarsey.
Dublin. Sold by Geo. Grierson at the Two Bibles in Essex
Street.

(*In English* (The) pilot. The fourth book. fol. *Dublin*, B. Grierson, 1767. after p. 24.)

Same map in London, ed. 1758. Herman's map.

1770.

I have been unable to examine a copy of Henry's map of Vir-
ginia of the above date, so inserted an interesting descrip-
tion from "The Historical Magazine," September, 1863, v. 7,
pp. 286-288:

HENRY'S MAP OF VIRGINIA IN 1770.

The following account of this map shows that at the present time it would be of considerable interest, as the geography of that State has never been more widely studied. It would enable us to institute a curious comparison between Virginia before the Revolution and Virginia as the Rebellion found and as it will leave her.

The title-piece is characteristic of Virginia in her earlier days. It represents an arch, surmounted with a capstone, upon which is seated an Indian maiden holding in the right hand a likeness of George III., while her left encircles a cornucopia, from which Indian corn, tobacco leaves and fruit protrude, while the bow and arrows lie across the picture. The ground upon which the arch is based represents a recumbent negro, basket of fruit, Indian corn, tobacco leaves, young negro bearing fruits, hogs-heads of tobacco; a ship from which the little negro seems just to have landed. The title-piece, really a beautiful piece of engraving, contains the following words:

'A new and accurate map of Virginia, wherein most of the counties are laid down from actual surveys, with a concise account of the number of inhabitants, the trade, sale, and produce of the Provinces, by John Henry.' 'Engraved by Thomas Jefferys, Geographer to the King.' 'London, February, 1770: Published according to act of Parliament for the author, by Thos. Jefferys, at the corner of St. Martin's Lane, in the Strand.'

It is a map exclusively of Eastern Virginia. That portion of the State west of the Alleghanies is marked as a wilderness, with the Kanawha spelt "Konhaway," which is traced from its rise in North Carolina to the Ohio with very great accuracy; but the country is represented as a wilderness for which "there is a treaty now on foot between the colony and the Six Nations, by which it is expected that all this tract of country, containing 9,000,000 or 10,000,000 of acres, lying between the Ohio River and the Konhaway will be added to Great Britain. It is here laid down from the best information that could be obtained."

All the rivers of Eastern Virginia are beautifully and accurately traced, from their remote risings in the mountains through all their turnings and windings to the bay.

There being but few towns in Virginia at that time, the plantations of distinguished gentlemen are all laid down.

Tracing the north side of James river from "Point Comfort," we come to Hampton, Newport News, Roscow, Blunt Point, Burrell's Bay, Burrell's, Jamestown, Green Spring, Row, Kennon, Weeke, Westover, Taylor's Ferry, Shirley, Ry. Randolph, Col. Cocke's, R. Randolph, Woodson's, Selden's, Cocke's, Verino, Younghusband's, W. Randolph's, Mayo, Richmond, Belvidere, T. M. Randolph, Goods, Woodsons, Goochland Court House, Bolling's Islands, Woodson's, these being the plantations on the north side of James river.

On the south side we find no plantations marked until we come to Cobham in Surry County, then Cocke, Wakefield, City Point; crossing the Appomattox we find Eppes, Bermuda, Hylton, Archer, Woodson, Wathall, Osburn's, Col. Ward's, Warwick, Cary's, Dr. Nevin's, R. Goode's, Falls Plantation opposite Richmond, Rocky Ridge, Tabb's Island, J. Nicholas' opposite the Seven Islands, W. John, Peter Salley at the junction of North and Fluvanna rivers, as the James is called.

The Rappahannock river has all the plantations legibly marked. Beginning on the north side, we find in Lancaster County, Carter, Crossman, Fairwather's, Burger's, Ball, Griffin. Tarpley, Hornby, Bowler's, Tomlin, Sabine Hall, Fauntleroy, Tayloe, Weeks', Leeds, Doraphon, Falmouth, Germanna at the junction of the Rapidan river and Ground Fork. At the bottom of the map is found the "concise account," as follows:

"In the colony of Virginia are 131,000 tithables—55,958 of which number are white men, and the residue consists of negro men and women. It will, I suppose, be reckoned a very moderate computation, to allow three children for every pair of negro tithables; if so, the number of negro slaves will amount to 187,606; and as none but white men are listed as tithables, we must suppose that there are 50,863 women, the proportion between the sexes being commonly stated as 11 to 10; and allowing three children to every woman, there will be 152,589 children. Consequently, the number of inhabitants, white and black, in Virginia, will amount to 447,008—a number greatly exceeding any of the colonies in America. As to the value of this great number of slaves, we can only make a probable computation, founded on

principles well known, and admitted in the colony. A negro man or woman between 16 and 40 years of age is believed to be worth fifty pounds (though three or four years ago they went at double that price), reckoning then the above number of negroes tithable but at 40 pounds each, they will amount to 3,001,680 pounds Virginia currency, and as to the residue, valuing them at but 30 pounds each, they will amount to 3,376,800 pounds, and all of them to 6,378,570 pounds. As to the trade of the colony, its staple is tobacco, and though it does not yield much to the planter, notwithstanding that between 50,000 and 60,000 hogsheads are *communibus annis* exported to Great Britain, yet as 17,000 tons of shipping are employed and many thousand British inhabitants supported thereby, it is very valuable to the subjects, and may also be said to be a jewel to the crown, as so large a sum arises out of the duties. The country indeed is very capable of improvement, and some attempts have been made to raise hemp, though not considerable—the soil, however, is very proper for such production. As to the drink used in the colony, it is generally cider, every planter having an orchard, and they make from 1,000 to 5,000 or 6,000 gallons, annually, in proportion according to their rank and fortune. As to the soil it is very different in different parts; that which lies upon the rivers and their branches, is generally a black deep soil and produces the largest tobacco and all other plants, and, as the country abounds in large navigable rivers, a great proportion of the land is of this kind, the produce of which is very easily brought to market; but the land that lies distant from the rivers is generally of a middling quality, yet produces maize or Indian corn sufficient for the supply of the inhabitants, who chiefly use bread made from the grain; and the meanest and hilly lands are very proper for the peach tree, every planter having an orchard of those trees, the brandy made from that fruit being excellent, and indeed might be made in sufficient quantities for the supply of the people, was there not so much rum imported from the Sugar Islands. As to the manufactories of Virginia, they consist chiefly of cotton, for very little woollen and linen cloth is made in the Province, there being but few sheep; and as little land is spared from tobacco and grain, few of the inhabitants understand the management of flax. Most of the men as well

as women of the lower classes, wear cotton cloth, both in the summer and winter, and it has been computed that there has been manufactured, for one or two years past, of this kind of cloth, to the amount of 250,000 pounds annually. Although this necessarily lessens the importation of Foreign goods, it is not wholly of choice, the people being obliged to it, as the balance of trade, has, for many years, been against them, the colony being much indebted to Great Britain, even in the opinion of good judges, to the amount of 1,500,000 pounds.

In regard to the stocks of horses, cattle, and hogs, they are very considerable, especially the first, there being a great number of the best English breed now among us. And, as to plate and household furniture, this colony exceeds all the others upon the continent, so that, upon the whole, it is much the richest as well as of the greatest importance to Great Britain, and, therefore, well deserves its encouragement and protection."

Pownall, in his Topographical description of North America, says of Henry's map: "A map engraved by Jefferys and called 'A new and accurate map of Virginia, by John Henry,' was published in 1770. I was in hopes to have derived information from this, but upon examination of it, it appears to me to be a very inaccurate compilation; defective in topography; and not very attentive even to geography; the draughtsman or the engraver has totally omitted the South Branch of Potômack River: nor is that curious and interesting piece of information, the communication between the waters of Virginia and the waters of the Ohio, which was known when this was published, marked in it."

1775.

A map of the American indian nations, adjoining to the Mississippi West and East Florida, Georgia, S. & N. Carolina, Virginia, &c. Jno. Lodge sculp.

(*In Adair* (James) *The history of the American indians* 4° London, for E. & C. Dilleys, 1775.)

1775.

A map of the most inhabited part of Virginia, (etc.) Drawn by Joshua Fry & Peter Jefferson in 1775. Printed for Robt. Sayer & Thos. Jefferys, London.

(In *Jefferys* (Thomas) & others. The American atlas. fol. London. R. Sayer & J. Bennett, 1775, No. 21-22.

Same map as the edition of 1751.

1776.

A new and accurate Chart of the Bay of Chesapeak as far as the navigable parts of the Rivers Patowmack, Patapsco and Northeast. Drawn from several draughts . . . chiefly those of A. Smith, etc. (Plan of Herring Bay in Maryland), 4 sh. London, 1776. Title from British Museum Catalogue of Maps, 1885.

A French edition was published in 1778, and it is also found in "Norman's American Pilot, 1798," and "North American Pilot, 1800."

1776.

The seat of war in the middle british colonies.—A general map of the middle british colonies, in America. Containing Virginia, Maryland, the Delaware counties, (etc.) Improved from several surveys made after the late war, and corrected from governor Pownall's late map 1776. London for R. Sayer & J. Bennett, 15 Oct. 1776.

(In *Sayer* (Robert) and *Bennett* (John) The american military pocket atlas. 8° London, for R. Sayer & J. Bennett, (1776) No. 4.)

1777.

Virginie, Maryland en 2 feuilles par Fry et Jefferson. Traduit, corrigé, augmenté. Paris, *Le Rouge*, 1777.

(In *Lerouge* (Georges Louis) Atlas Amériquain Septentrional. fol. Paris. *le Rouge*, 1778- (1792?) No. 16.)

The map of 1751, with some additional information.

1778.

An exact map of New Jersey, Pensylvania, New York, Maryland, & Virginia.

(In *Russell* (William). The history of America. 4° London, 1778, v. 2, facing p. 267.)

1778.

Carte réduite des côtes orientales de l'Amérique Septentrionale, contenant partie du Nouveau Jersey, la Pensylvanie, le

Mary-land, la Virginie, la Caroline Septentrionale, la Caroline Méridionale et la Georgie. (etc.) Dressée au dépôt général des cartes, plans et journaux de la marine. Par ordre de M. de Sartine, 1778.

(*In* *Beilin* (Jacques Nicolas) *Hydrographie française*. fol. (*Paris*, 1737-1778). v. 2.)

1778.

A new map of the western parts of Virginia, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and North Carolina; comprehending the river Ohio and all the rivers, which fall into it; part of the river Mississippi, the whole of the Illinois river, lake Erie; part of the lakes Huron, Michigan, &c. and all the country bordering on these lakes and rivers. By Thos. Hutchins. Engrav'd by T. Cheevers. 35x43. *London*, *T. Hutchins*, 1778.

There is a descriptive text to the above by the same author, published in 1778, entitled: "A topographical description of Virginia, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and North Carolina."

1778.

Carte de la baie de Chesapeake et de la partie navigable des rivières James, York, Patowmack, Patuxen, Patapsco, North-East, Choptank et Pokomack. Rédigée pour le service des vaisseaux du roi, par ordre de M. de Sartine d'après des plans anglois et particulièrement ceux d'Antoine Smith, 1778.

See English edition, 1776, and note to the title.

1778.

CHURCHMAN'S MAP, 1778.

To the American Philosophical Society This Map of the Peninsula Between Delaware & Chesapeak Bays with the said Bays and Shores adjacent drawn from the most accurate Surveys is inscribed by John Churchman.

This interesting map was published without place or date. I find the following account of the author in George Johnston's *History of Cecil County, Md.*, 1881, page 526:

• "John Churchman, the philosopher, born 1753, lived unmarried, was an eminent surveyor and geometrician; he executed

a map of the peninsula between the bays of Delaware and Chesapeake in 1778; was the author of a magnetic atlas in 1790, and other works of a similar character, which brought him into prominent notice among learned men in Europe and this country, with whom he maintained an extensive correspondence. He twice visited Europe, where he received much attention and was honored with an election as a member of several learned societies. He died at sea in 1805, on his last return voyage from St. Petersburg."

Also in "Appleton's Cyclopædia of American Biography": "John Churchman, author, b. in Maryland; d. at sea, 24 July, 1805. He belonged to the Society of Friends and was noted for his investigations into the causes of the variation of the magnetic needle. In addition to several philosophical treatises, he also published a variation-chart of the globe, magnetic atlas, and explanation (Philadelphia, 1790; London, 1794). He was a member of the Imperial Academy, Russia, and was presented with a set of its transactions. He died on the passage home from Europe."

A sketch of his life may also be found in Futhey and Cope's History of Chester County, Penn., 1881, p. 495-496.

1779.

A new and accurate map of the province of Virginia, in North America.

(In *Universal (The) magazine*. 8° London, J. Hinton, 1779. v. 65. dec. 1779. facing p. 281.)

1780.

A new and accurate map of Virginia and part of Maryland, and Pennsylvania. Jno. Lodge sculp. London, J. Bew, 31 dec. 1780.

(In *Political (The) magazine* 8° London, for J. Bew, 1780, v. 1. dec. 1780, p. 787).

1780-1781.

The marches of lord Cornwallis in the southern provinces, now states of North America; comprehending the two Carolinas, with Virginia and Maryland, and the Delaware counties. By William Faden. London, W. Faden, feb. 3, 1787.

(*In Tarleton* (Banastre). A history of the campaign of 1780 and 1781 in the southern provinces of North America 4°. London, for T. Cadell, 1787.)

1781.

Carte de la partie de la Virginie ou l'armée combinée de France et des Etats-Unis de l'Amérique a fait prisonnière l'armée Anglaise commandée par lord Cornwallis, le 19 Octobre 1781, avec le plan de l'attaque d'York-town et de Gloucester, levée et dessinée sur les lieux par ordre des officiers généraux de l'armée française et américaine. *A Paris, chez Esnauts et Rapilly*, (1783).

1781.

A drawn plan of the Peninsula of Chesopeak Bay, compiled from actual surveys by John Hills, assistant Engineer, 1781. 3 sheets.

Title from British Museum Catalogue of maps, 1829.

1781.

A map of the seat of war in the southern part of Virginia, North Carolina, and northern part of South Carolina. By Thos. Kitchin, Jr. 10½x13. R. Baldwin, 1781.

(*In London* (The) magazine. 8° London, for R. Baldwin, (1781) v. 50. May 1781. p. 291).

1781.

Partie occidentale de la Virginie, Pensylvanie, Maryland, et Caroline Sept'le la rivière d'Ohio et toutes celles qui s'y jettent partie de la rivière Mississipi, tout le cours de la rivière des Illinois, le lac Erie, partie des lacs Huron et Michigan & Toutes les countrées qui bordent ces lacs et rivières. Par Hutchins, capitaine anglais. 19x23. *Paris, le Rouge*, 1781.

English edition published 1778.

1781.

Plan de l'attaque des Villes de Yorck et Gloucester. *Paris*, 1781. Title from Harvard University Catalogue.

1781.

Plan d'York en Virginie, avec les attaques et les campemens de l'armée combinée de France et d'Amérique.

(In Soulés (François). *Histoire des troubles de l'Amérique anglaise*. 8° *Paris, Buisson*, 1787. v. 4).

Another map in the same volume, without title, showing the route across the Potomac River and Chesapeake Bay.

1781.

Plan der Belagerung von York-Town in Virginia. D. F. Sotzmann delineavit. (*Hamburg*.)

Title from Harvard University Catalogue.

1781.

A plan of the entrance of Chesapeak bay, with James and York rivers; wherein are shewn the respective positions (in the beginning of October). 1°. Of the british army commanded by lord Cornwallis, at Gloucester and York in Virginia; 2°. of the American and french forces under Gen. Washington; 3°. and of the fleet under count de Grasse. By an officer (*anon.*) *London, W. Faden*, Nov. 20, 1781.

1781.

Plan of the investment and attack of York in Virginia. Engraved by Francis Shallus. Published by C. P. Wayne, Philad'a.

(In *Marshall* (John). *The life of George Washington*. Maps and subscribers' names. 4° *Philadelphia, C. P. Wayne*, 1807).

1781.

Plan of the investment of York & Gloucester by the allied armies in Sept. & Oct. 1781.

(In *Ramsay* (David). *The history of the revolution of South Carolina*. 8° *Trenton, I. Collins*, 1785. v. 2. facing p. 326.)

1781.

A plan of the investment of York and Gloucester, Virginia. Tanner scu.

(In *Smith* (Charles, of N. Y.) *The Monthly repository*. 8°. *New York*, (1796, v. 1. facing p. 185).

1781.

Plan of the siege of York Town in Virginia.

(In Stedman (C.) The history of the origin, progress and termination of the american war. 4° London, 1794. v. 2. facing p. 412.)

1781.

Plan of the siege of York Town in Virginia. London, March 1, 1787.

(In Tarleton (Banastre). A history of the campaigns of 1780 and 1781, in the southern provinces of North America. 4°. London, for T. Cadell, 1787, facing p. 394).

1781.

A plan of York and Gloucester showing the British and Americans works in 1781. By Captain Edward Fage, Royal Artillery. London, 1782.

1781.

A plan of York Town and Gloucester, in the province of Virginia, shewing the works constructed for the defense of the posts of the british army, under the command of earl Cornwallis, together with the attacks and operations of the american and french forces, commanded by Gen. Washington and count Rochambeau to whom the said posts were surrendered on the 17 Oct. 1781. From an actual survey in the possession of Jno. Hills. London, for W. Faden, Oct. 7, 1785.

1781.

Plan of York Town in Virginia and adjacent country. Exhibiting the operations of the american, french and english armies during the siege of that place in Oct. 1781. Surveyed from the 22nd to the 28th Octr. Drawn by Jn. F. Renault, with a crowpen and presented to the marquis de La Fayette. Engraved by B. Tanner. (anon.) 19x30. (Philadelphia, 1825.)

A handsomely engraved copy of Major Sebastian Bauman's map without name of author.

1781.

Position of the english and french fleets immediately previous to the action on the 5 Sept. 1781.

(In *Stedman* (C.) The history of the origin, progress and termination of the american war. 4. London, 1794. v. 2. facing p. 400).

1781.

Sketch of the skirmish at Petersburg, between the royal army and the american army, April 25, 1781. Copied from a plan of Lt. Spencers. By I. Hills. London, *W. Faden*, 1784.

(In *Simcoe* (J. C.) A journal of the operations of the queen's rangers. 4°. *Exeter*, (1787) p. 138).

1781.

That part of Virginia which was the seat of action.

(In *Gordon* (William, d. d.) This history of the rise, progress, and establishment of the independence of the United States. 8° London, 1788. v. 4. plate 8. p. 116).

1781.

To his excellency gen. Washington, commander in chief of the armies of the United States of America, this plan of the investment of York and Gloucester has been surveyed and laid down, and is most humbly dedicated by his excellency's obedient and very humble servant Sebast'n Bauman, major of the New York, or 2d reg't of artillery. This plan was taken between the 22nd & 28th of Oct. 1781. R. Scot sculp. Philad. 1782. 19x25½.

A facsimile of this plan is found in "The Magazine of American History," Jan., 1881., vol. 6, p. 56. Another copy was previously noticed.

1781.

York Town and Gloucester as besieged by the allied army. T. Conder sculpt. London.

(In *Gordon* (William, d. d.) The history of the rise, progress, and establishment of the independence of the United States. 8° London, 1788. v. 4, pl. 9, p. 196).

1782.

Carte de la Virginie, du Maryland et de l'état de Delaware.

(In *Hilliard d'Auberteuil* (Michel René). Essais historiques et politiques sur les anglo-americains. Gravures et cartes. 4°. Bruxelles, 1782, pl. 5).

1782.

Différents camps de l'armée de Yorktown à Boston. (*anon.*)
n. p. 1782.

1787.

Carte générale des états de Virginie, Maryland, Delaware, Pensilvanie, (etc.) d'après la carte américaine de Louis Evans et la carte anglaise de Thomas Jefferys. Gravé par P. F. Tardieu. 19x25½ inches.

(*In Crèvecoeur* (J. Hector Saint John de) *Lettres d'un cultivateur américain*. 8. *Paris, Cuchet*, 1787, v. 2. front.)

1787.

A map of the country between Albemarle sound, and lake Erie, comprehending the whole of Virginia, Maryland, Delaware and Pennsylvania, with parts of several other of the United States of America.

Engraved for the Notes on Virginia. The country on the eastern side of the Alleganey Mountains, is taken from Fry and Jefferson's Map of Virginia and Scull's Map of Pennsylvania, which were constructed chiefly on actual survey; that on the western side of the Allegany is taken from Hutchins, who went over the principal water courses, with a compass and log-line, correcting his work by observations of latitude: additions have been made where they could be made on sure ground.

Engraved by S. J. Neele, London. Publish'd as the act directs July 13th, 1787 by John Stockdale, London.

(*In Jefferson* (Thomas) *Notes on the state of Virginia*. 8° *London, for J. Stockdale*, 1787.)

1787.

Marches of Lord Cornwallis in the Southern Provinces, comprehending the Two Carolinas, with Virginia and Maryland and the Delaware counties; by Wm. Faden. *London*, 1787.

Title from Harvard University Catalogue.

1792.

A map of the states of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia; comprehending the Spanish Provinces of East

and West Florida: exhibiting the boundaries as fixed by the late treaty of Peace between the United States and the Spanish Dominions. Compiled from late surveys & Observations by Joseph Purcell. W. Harrison Sen'r & Jun'r sc. Publish'd by John Stockdale Jan'y 25th, 1792.

(*In Morse* (Jedidiah) *The american geography*. A new ed. 4°. *London, for J. Stockdale*, 1794, facing page 475.)

1794.

A new and accurate chart of the bay of Chesapeake, with the shoals, channels, islands, entrances, soundings and sailing-marks, as far as the navigable part of the rivers Patowmack, Petapsco and North-east. Drawn from several draughts made by the most experienced navigators, chiefly from those of Anthony Smith, pilot of St. Mary's; and compared with the modern surveys of Virginia and Maryland. 2 sheets. *London, Laurie & Whittle* 12 May 1794.

(*In North American pilot*, 2nd part. A new ed. fol. *London, R. Laurie & J. Whittle*, 1800. No. 11-12.)

The original engraved map is described under title of 1778.

1794.

The state of Virginia from the best authorities, by Samuel Lewis. 1794. 14x20 inches.

(*In Carey* (Matthew). *Carey's american atlas*. fol. *Philadelphia, M. Carey*, 1795. No. 13.)

1794.

A new and accurate chart of the bay of Chesapeak including Delaware Bay. With all the Shoals, Channels, Islands, Entrances, Soundings, & Sailing marks as far as the Navigable Part of the rivers Potowmack, Patapsco & N. East. Drawn from several Draughts made by the most Experienced Navigators chiefly from those of Anthony Smith Pilot of St. Mary's and compared with the latest surveys of Virginia and Maryland. Boston, Printed & Sold by W. Norman.

(*In Norman* (William). *The american pilot*. fol. *Boston, W. Norman*, 1798).

Has a printed certificate signed Osgood Carleton, on title page dated "Boston, Sept. 10, 1794." This map differs somewhat from the one in "North American pilot."

1794.

A new chart of the coast of North America from New York to Cape Hattaras including the bays of Delaware and Chesapeake with the coasts of New Jersey, Maryland, Virginia and parts of the coast of North Carolina. By captain (N) Holland. *London, Laurie & Whittle, 12 May, 1794.*

(In North American pilot. 2nd part. A new ed. fol. *London, R. Laurie & J. Whittle, 1800. No. 9.*)

1794.

The state of Virginia from the best authorities, by Samuel Lewis. 1794. Smither sculp't. Engraved for Carey's american edition of Guthrie's Geography improved.

(In *Jefferson* (Thomas). Notes on the state of Virginia. 3d. Amer. ed. 8° *New York, 1801.*)

1795.

Virginia.

(In *Scott* (Joseph) The United States gazetteer. 16° *Philadelphia, 1795.*)

1795.

Map of the southern states, comprehending Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, territory s'th of the Ohio, (etc.) By J. Russell. *London, published Jan. 10, 1795 by H. D. Symonds.*

(In *Russell* (J.) An american atlas. fol. *London, H. D. Symonds, 1795. No. 7.*)

1796.

The state of Virginia from the best authorities 1796. Published by John Reed. N. York. B. Tanner sculp't.

(In *Winterbotham* (William). American atlas. fol. *New York, J. Reid, 1796. No. 14.*)

1799.

Map of the Head of Chesapeake Bay and the Susquehanna River, with a plan of the town of Havre de Grace, by C. P. Hauducœur, 1799.

1804.

Virginia. S. Lewis del. Tanner sc.

(In *Arrowsmith* (Aaron) and *Lewis* (Samuel). A new and elegant general atlas. 4° *Philadelphia* (etc.) *J. Conrad & Co.* 1804. No. 47).

1805.

Map of Virginia, formed from actual surveys, and the most accurate observations; with a view of Richmond, &c. by James Madison, engraved by Fred. Bossler. (1805).

Title from Harvard University Catalogue of maps.

1805.

Virginia. W. Baker sculp.

Scale 70 miles to one inch.

(In Carey (Matthew) Carey's american pocket atlas. 8° *Philadelphia*, *M. Carey*, 1805, p. 86.)

1806.

Carte de la Virginie, du Maryland et de l'état de Delaware. (1806).

Title from Dufossé's Americana. 10e série. No. 7-12.

1816.

A chart exhibiting the hydrographical remarks and surveys made in the year 1816; in the Southern part of the Chesapeake Bay. By order and under the direction of the Honorable John Rodgers, Stephen Decatur and David Porter, comprising the Board of commissioners in the Navy Department of the United States, by David P. Adams. 2 sheets. Manuscript in U. S. coast survey office.

1816.

York River, Virginia. Surveyed by order of Commissioners of the Navy. By Capt. A. Sinclair, U. S. Navy, 1816. Scale 2 inches to a mile. Copied in manuscript at U. S. coast survey office

1818.

A map of Virginia. Formed from actual survey, and the latest as well as the most accurate observations, by James Madi-

son, late president of Wm. & Mary College. With extensive additions & corrections to the year 1818. Copy Right secured. Richmond, published 4th March 1807. By the Proprietors. To the General Assembly of Virginia this map is Respectfully Inscribed, by their Fellow Citizens James Madison, William Prentiss, William Davis, Proprietors. Drawn by Wm. Davis. Scale of miles 69.2 to a degree. 48x70 inches.

Contains a map of Ohio and a plan of Richmond.

1820.

Virginia, Maryland and Delaware. By H. S. Tanner. Engraved and published by H. S. Tanner.

(In Tanner (Henry S.) A new american atlas. fol. *Philadelphia*, H. S. Tanner, 1823, No. 15.

Copyright, dec. 20, 1820.

1822.

Virginia. Engrav'd by Young & Delleker.

(In Carcy (H. C.) and Lea (I.). A complete historical, chronological, and geographical american atlas. fol. *Philadelphia*, H. C. Carcy & I. Lea, 1822. No. 22.)

No. 21 contains a map of the District of Columbia.

1823.

Virginia, Maryland and Delaware. By H. S. Tanner. [In TANNER (Henry S.) A new american atlas. fol. *Philadelphia*, H. S. Tanner, 1823.]

Entered according to act of congress, dec. 20, 1820.

Henry S. Tanner, in the preface to his "A new American atlas, 1823," says: "Notwithstanding the elevated rank which the state of Virginia maintains in the American union, her importance in a political and agricultural point of view, and the intelligence and learning which distinguish many of her citizens, the geography of the great state is suffered to remain far behind that of most of her sister states."

With the exception of Madison's map, which is rendered nearly obsolete by the innumerable improvements and changes which a busy and enterprising population are perpetually effect-

ing, there is no engraved map of Virginia in existence, but such as are founded upon and include all the errors of it, that of Bishop Madison.

1824.

Map of Virginia and Maryland. Constructed from the latest authorities. 1824. Drawn by D. H. Vance. Engraved by J. H. Young. Published by A. Finley. Philad'a 1824.

(In *Finley* (Anthony). A new american atlas. fol. *Philadelphia*, A. Finley, 1826. No. 7). Contains a small "Plan of Washington city & Georgetown."

1825.

Carte géographique, statistique et historique de la Virginie. Buchon. *Paris*, (1825.)

Title from Dufossé's Americana. 10e série. No. 7-12.

1826.

A map of the state of Virginia. Constructed in conformity to law, from the late surveys, authorized by the legislature. By Herman Böye. (*Philadelphia*, H. S. Tanner, 1826.)

1832.

Chart of Chesapeake and Delaware Bays, by Fielding Lucas, Jr., 1832.

1833.

A new map of Virginia with its canals, roads & distances from place to place, along the stage & steam boat routes. By H. S. Tanner. Tanner's universal atlas. Published by H. S. Tanner. Engraved by W. Brose, Philadelphia.

(In *Tanner* (Henry S.) A new universal atlas. fol. *Philadelphia*, author, 1836, No. 13).

Map copyrighted in 1833.

1833.

A new map of Virginia. With its canals, roads & distances from place to place, along the stage & steam boat routes. By H. S. Tanner. Engraved by W. Brose, Phila. Published by H. S. Tanner, Philadelphia.

(*In Tanner* (Henry S.) *Atlas of the United States*. fol. *Philadelphia*, author, 1835, No. 13).

Copyright in 1833. Same as the above.

1833.

Virginia, Maryland and Delaware. Exhibiting the route of the James river & Kanawha improvement. Engraved & Published by H. S. Tanner, Philadelphia. Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1833.

1835.

Engraved for the gazetteer of the state of Virginia, exhibiting its internal improvements, roads, distances, &c. by J. H. Young. Philadelphia, published by S. Augustus Mitchell, 1835.

(*In Martin* (Joseph) *A new and comprehensive gazetteer of Virginia, and the District of Columbia*. *Charlottesville*, 1835. front.)

The map contains one of the District of Columbia.

1836.

Map of the mining district of Virginia. By W. A. Jackson. 23x24 inches. Published by W. A. Jackson, Fredericksburg, and H. S. Tanner, Philadelphia.

Stafford, Culpeper, Fauquier, Spotsylvania, Orange, Louisa, Goochland and Buckingham counties.

1836.

Small map of Maryland and Virginia, by Fielding Lucas, Jr., 1836.

1837.

Map of the counties of Monongalia, Tyler, Harrison, Wood, Lewis, Randolph, the north western portion of Virginia.

(*In Sketch of western Virginia*. (anon.) 16° *London*, *E. Bull*, 1837).

1841.

A new map of Virginia, with its canals, roads, and distances. By H. S. Tanner. *Philadelphia*, Carey & Hart.

(*In Tanner* (Henry S.) *A geographical, etc. view of the United States*. 16° *Philadelphia*, 1841.)

1848.

A map of the internal improvements of Virginia. Prepared by C. Crozet, under a resolution of the general assembly, adopted March 15, 1848. *Philadelphia, engraved at P. S. Duval's lith. establ.* (1848).

1852.

Map of Jefferson county, Virginia, by S. Howell Brown. From actual survey with the farm limits. col. 38x52 fold. 8°. [*Staunton, Va.*, 1852.]

1853.

Map of Loudoun county, Virginia. From actual surveys by Gardley Taylor. 35x48.
Philadelphia, T. Reynolds & R. P. Smith [1853].

1858.

Map of Virginia. Containing the counties, principal towns, railroads, rivers, and all other internal improvements. Lithographed and published by Ritchie & Dunnivant. Prepared by L. Bucholtz. col. fold 25x36. *Richmond, Ritchie & Dunnivant*, 1858.

186-.

Middle Virginia and North Carolina. Drawn by H. Lindenkohl. 22x19. (*Washington*, 186-.)
[United States, *Treasury department, Coast survey.*]

1861.

Army map of the seat of war in Virginia, showing the battle fields, fortifications etc. on and near the Potomac river. Drawn by J. G. Bruff. col. 25x27. *New York, J. Disturnell*. [1861.]

1861.

Map showing the war operations in Virginia and Maryland. col. 25x36. *Boston, J. H. Bufford*. [1861.]

1861.

Colton's new topographical map of the eastern portion of the state of North Carolina with part of Virginia and South Carolina. 28x40. fold. 18°. *New York, J. H. Colton*. 1861.

1861.

Map of the seat of war, showing the battles of July 18th, 21st, and October 21st, 1861. 21½x25. *Washington, V. P. Corbett.* [1861.]

1861.

The key to east Virginia, showing the exact relative positions of Fortress Monroe, Rip Raps, Newport News, Sewalls Point, Norfolk, Gosport navy yard, and expressing the soundings of every part of Hampton Roads and Elizabeth river. Compiled from government survey and drawn by M. K. Couzens. col. 18¼x23¼. *New York, W. Schans.* [1861.]

1861.

Map of part of Virginia, Maryland and Delaware, from the best authorities. Compiled from official sources, by Charles Heyne. 26x38. *New York, E. & G. W. Blunt.* 1861.

1861.

Map of the seat of war in Virginia. Drawn by Wm. Perris. 20x24½. *New York, lith. by C. W. Corss, printed by Lang & Laing.* [1861.]

1861.

New county map of Virginia. Published by O. N. Snow & Co. fold. 20x26. *New York, O. N. Snow & Co.* [1861.]

1861.

Lloyd's official map of the state of Virginia. From actual surveys by order of the executive, 1828 and 1829. Corrected and revised by J. T. Lloyd to 1861. col. fold. 34x47. *New York, J. T. Lloyd.* [1861.]

1861.

Eastern Virginia and part of Maryland. col. 20x25. *New York, Schönberg & Co.* 1861.

1861.

Sketch of the seat of war in Alexandria and Fairfax counties. By *V. P. Corbett.* 11x15. *Washington.* 1861.

1862.

Colton's new topographical map of the states of Virginia, Maryland and Delaware, showing also eastern Tennessee and parts of other adjoining States, all the fortifications, military stations, etc. Compiled from the latest and most authentic sources on a scale of 12 miles to the inch. Published by J. H. Colton. col. fold. 31x44. *New York, J. H. Colton.* 1862.

1862.

Coast of North Carolina and Virginia. Compiled at the coast survey office, February, 1862. Drawn by A. Lindenkohl. 48x34. [*Washington.* 1862.]

[*United States, Treasury Department, Coast Survey.*]

1862.

Lloyd's new war map of Virginia. Published by H. H. Lloyd & Co. col. fold. 16x27. *New York, H. H. Lloyd & Co.* 1862.

1862.

Map of eastern Virginia. Compiled by W. L. Nicholson. col. 24x18. Washington, Coast Survey Office, 1862.

[*United States, Treasury Department, Coast Survey.*]

1862.

Map of part of southeastern Virginia. Compiled at the U. S. Coast Survey Office. Drawn by A. Lindenkohl. 21x27 (n. p. 1862).

[*United States, Treasury Department, Coast Survey.*]

1862.

Map of western Virginia. Compiled from the best authorities, and printed at the Coast Survey Office. Compiled by W. L. Nicholson. col. 22x19. Washington, Coast Survey Office. 1862.

[*United States, Treasury Department, Coast Survey.*]

1862.

War telegram marking map. 22x33½. *Boston, L. Prang & Co.* 1862.

1862.

"Surveys for military defences." Map of northeastern Virginia and vicinity of Washington. Compiled at Topographical Engineers' Office at Division Headquarters of Gen. Irvin McDowell, Arlington, January 1st, 1862. From published and manuscript maps, corrected by recent surveys and reconnaissances. 49x66. fold. 8°. *New York, engraved on stone by J. S. Schedler. United States, War Department, Corps of Engineers.* 1862.

1863.

County map of Virginia and West Virginia, Drawn and engraved by W. H. Gamble. 11½x14.
[*Philadelphia, S. A. Mitchell.* 1863.]

1863.

Map of the State of Virginia. Compiled from the best authorities at the Coast Survey Office, July, 1863. Compiled by W. S. Nicholson. col. 22x34. [*Washington.* 1863.]
[*United States, Treasury Department, Coast Survey.*]

1863.

Military map of southeastern Virginia. Compiled at the U. S. Coast Survey Office. fold 32x29. Drawn by A. Lindenkohl. [*Washington, H. Lindenkohl & C. G. Krebs, lith.* 1863.]
[*United States, Treasury Department, Coast Survey.*]

1863.

New map of the seat of war in Virginia and Maryland. Drawn by J. G. Bruff. col. 26x28. fold. 18°.
New York, J. Disturnell. 1863.

1864.

Johnson's Virginia, Delaware, Maryland and West Virginia. col. 17x23.
New York, Johnson & Ward. 1864.

1864.

Military map of southeastern Virginia. Drawn by A. Lindenkohl. col. 18x32. *Washington, H. Lindenkohl & C. G. Krebs, lith.* 1864.

[*United States, Treasury Department, Coast Survey.*]

1864.

Military topographical map of eastern Virginia. Showing the routes taken by the several army corps and the battles fought in the present campaign of 1864 under Lieut.-General U. S. Grant. Compiled and drawn by Charles Sholl. fold. 35x22. *New York, R. Shauncy.* [1864.]

1864.

Schönberg's Virginia campaign map. col. 13½x20. *New York, Schönberg & Co.* 1864.

1864.

Map of the vicinity of Richmond and part of the peninsula. From surveys made under the direction of A. H. Campbell, capt. P. E. C. S. A. in charge of topographl. Dept. D. N. V. 1864. Fac-simile reproduction made from the original Confederate war map owned by T. Sewell Ball, publisher, Pikesville, Baltimore co. Maryland. A. B. Graham, photo. lith. Wash. D. C. 20x22½ inches.

1865.

Extract of military map of northeast Virginia, showing forts and roads. Engineer Bureau, War Department, 1865. 39th Cong., 1st sess. Report of the chief engineer, No. 1. 16½x23½. *Philadelphia, Bowen & Co.* [1865.]

[*United States, War Department, Corps of Engineers.*]

1865.

Region embraced in the operations of the armies against Richmond and Petersburg. 39th Cong., 1st sess. Report of the chief engineer. No. 12. 24x32. *Philadelphia, Bowen & Co., lith.* [1865.]

[*United States, War Department, Corps of Engineers.*]

1866.

Schönberg's map of Virginia east and west. col. fold. 11x15.
(*New York, Schönberg & Co.*). [1866.]

1868.

Virginia military institute map of Virginia. Compiled chiefly from C. L. Ludwig's map, and from other more recent data. To accompany the preliminary report of the physical survey of Virginia, by M. F. Maury. December, 1868. 14½x35.

[In *Maury* (M. F.) *Physical Survey of Virginia*. 8°. *Richmond*, 1868, front.]

1868.

Boughman, Thomas & Co.'s map of the peninsula, embracing Delaware and the Eastern Shores of Maryland and Virginia. Compiled from the U. S. coast surveys and other actual surveys, by D. G. Beers. col. 40x26.

Wilmington, Boughman, Thomas & Co. 1868.

1871.

Map of the States of Virginia, West Virginia and Maryland, exhibiting the counties, cities, etc. col. 15x23.

Cincinnati, E. Mendenhall. 1871.

1871.

Map of Virginia, constructed on the rectangular tangential projection, by J. H. Waddell. Prepared under the instructions of M. F. Maury. 16½x31. [In *Maury* (M. F.) *Physical survey of Virginia*. *Richmond*, 1878, front.]

1871.

Preliminary map of Lunenburg county, Va. Prepared under the direction of the Board of Survey of Washington and Lee University, by Jed. Hotchkiss. fold. 20x22.

Staunton, Va. 1871.

1874.

Map of Virginia. By Jed. Hotchkiss, No. 1. fold. 10x19.

Staunton, Va. 1874.

1874.

Map of Virginia. By Jed. Hotchkiss, No. 2. col. fold.
10x19.

Staunton, Va. 1874.

1874.

Map of Virginia. By Jed. Hotchkiss. Staunton. The geology by Prof. William B. Rogers. col. fold. 9½x22.

Richmond, lith. by A. Hoen & Co. [1874.]

1877.

Gray's new topographical map of Virginia and West Virginia. By Frank A. Gray. col. 16x24.

Philadelphia, O. W. Gray & Son. [1877.]

1877.

Map of Rockingham county, Virginia, with parts of adjacent counties, showing the location of the coal and iron lands and projected railroad of the Royal Land Company of Virginia. By Jed. Hotchkiss. col. 17x20.

Staunton, Va. 1877.

1879.

Gray's new map of Virginia. By Frank A. Gray. Prepared for the Department of Agriculture, etc. 15½x27.

[*In VIRGINIA, Department of Agriculture—Hand-book of Virginia.* 4th ed. 8°. *Richmond.* 1885.]

1879.

Jacob's 1878 official map of Prince Edward county, Virginia. Prepared by order of the Board of Supervisors. By H. Jacob. 23x30.

New York, Am. Photo-Litho. Co. [1879.]

[*Prince Edward county, Virginia, Board of Supervisors.*]

1881.

Colton (G. W. & C. B.) & Co. Colton's new topographical map of the States of Virginia, West Virginia, Maryland and Delaware and portions of adjoining States. col. 30x43. *New York, G. W. & C. B. Colton & Co.* [1881.]

1881.

Preliminary post route map of the States of Virginia and West Virginia, together with Maryland and Delaware, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee and North Carolina. By W. L. Nicholson. Drawn by C. H. Poole. 4 sheets fold. fol. *Washington*. 1881.

[*United States, Post Office Department, Topographers' Office.*]

1881.

Map of the Virginia, Kentucky and Ohio Railroad, connecting the railroads of Virginia with the railroads of Kentucky from the Mississippi Valley to the Atlantic Ocean. 30x43. *New York, G. W. & C. B. Colton & Co.* 1881.

1882.

The associated railways of Virginia and the Carolinas and their connections, forming the Richmond and Danville Air Line, the Atlantic Coast Line, the Virginia Midland Line, the Seaboard Air Line. col. fold. 15x21. *Chicago, Rand, McNally & Co.* 1882.

1892.

Rand, McNally & Co.'s indexed county and railroad map and shippers' guide of Virginia. 79 pp. 1 fold. map. 16°. *Chicago and New York, Rand, McNally & Co.* [1892.]

1893.

Rand, McNally & Co.'s indexed county and railroad pocket map and shippers' guide of Virginia. 81 pp. 16°. *Chicago and New York, Rand, McNally & Co.* 1893.

INDEX OF AUTHORS AND DATES.

(The dates refer to chronological order in body of the work.)

Aa	Bellin
1720	1762
Abelin	1768
1631	1778
Adair	Bennett
1775	1776
Adams	Binneman
1816	1690-95 (?)
Allardt	Blaauw
1690-95 (?)	1630
Anville (D')	1667
1760	Bossler
Arrowsmith	1805
1804	Boughman, Thomas & Co.
Atlas Geographus	1868
1717	Bowden
Baker	1682
1805	Bowen
Baldwin	1747
1755	1752
Baltimore (Lord)	Böye
1635	1826
1671	Brooke
1760	1737
Basset	Brose
1676	1833
Bauman	Brown
1781	1852
Beers	Browne
1868	1680

Bruff	Couzens
1861	1861
1863	Crozet
Bry (— De)	1848
1585	Dalrymple
1628	1755
Bucholtz	Daniel
1858	1679
Buchon	Disturnell
1825	1861
Bufford	1863
1861	Doncker
Bull	1690-95
1837	Dudley
Caelavit	1661
1640	Dunnivant
Carey	1858
1794	English (The) Pilot
1805	1758
1822	1767
Carleton	Esnauts
1794	1781
Chiswell	Evans
1676	1755
Churchman	1758
1778	1787
Colton	Faden
1861	1780-81
1862	1781
1881	1787
Comberford	Fage
1637	1782
Complete (A) System of	Faithorne
Geography	1670
1747	Farrer
Conder	1651
1781	Finley
Corbett	1824
1861	

Fontaine
1752

Fry
1738
1751
1755
1775
1777

Gamble
1863

Gavin
1750

Gibson
1754
1758

Goddard
1651

Gordon
1781

Gottfried
1631

Gray
1877
1879

Grierson
1767

Gronovius
1762

Guthrie
1794

Hariot
1585

Harris
1690-95 (?)

Harrison
1792

Hauducoeur
1799

Henry
1770

Herman
1670

Heyne
1861

Hilliard d'Auberteuil
1782

Hills
1781

Histoire (L') Générale
des Voyages
1757

Holland
1794

Homann
1759

Hondius
1619
1636
1642

Hotchkiss
1871
1874
1877

Hoxton
1732-33

Hutchins
1778
1781

Jackson
1836

Jacob
1879

Jansson
1640-50

Jefferson
1751
1755
1775
1777
1787
1794

Jefferys	Ludwig
1751	1868
1754	
1758	McDowell
1787	1862
Johnson	Madison
1864	1805
	1818
Keith	Marshall
1738	1781
Kitchin	Martin
1781	1835
Laet	Maury
1624	1868
Lea	1871
1690-95	
1822	Mayo
Le Rouge	1736-37
1777	Mendenhall
Lewis	1871
1794	Mercator
1804	1630
Lindenkohl	1636
186-	
1862	Mitchell
1863	1835
1864	
Lloyd	Moll
1861	1708
1862	1715
	1717
Lodge	1736
1775	Montanus
1780	1671
London (The) Magazine	Morden
1754	1690-95 (?)
1781	
Lucas	Morse
1832	1792
1836	Mortier
	1700 (?)
Lucini	Mount
1634 (?)	1758

Neele	Raleigh
1787	1585
Neu gefundenes Eden	Ramsay
1736	1785
New (A) General Atlas	Rand, McNally & Co.
1721	1892
Nicholson	1893
1862	Rapilly
1863	1781
1881	Reid
Norman	1796
1794	Relation (A) of Maryland
North American Pilot	1635
1794	1671
Ogilby	Renault
1671	1781
Oldmixon	Ritchie
1708	1858
Page	Robert de Vaugondy
1758	1755
Penn	Roggeveen
1760	1675
Pennington	Russell
1651	1778
Perris	1795
1861	Saltonstall
Political (The) Magazine	1636
1780	Sanson
Poole	1700 (?)
1881	Sayer
Powel	1776
1608	Schedler
Pownall	1862
1776	Schenk
Prang	1690-95
1862	Schonberg
Purcell	1861
1792	1864
	1866

Scott	Stedman
1795	1781
Sellar	Stephenson
1675	1651
Senex	Stockdale
1721	1792
1735	Symonds
Shallus	1795
1781	
Shauncy	Tanner
1864	1781
Sholl	1796
1864	1804
Simcoe	1820
1781	1823
Sinclair	1826
1816	1833
Sketch of Western Vir-	1836
ginia	1841
1837	
Smith (A)	Tardieu
1776	1787
1778	
1794	Tarleton
	1780-81
Smith (Charles)	1781
1781	
Smith (Captain John)	Taylor
1608	1853
Smither	Thornton
1794	1690-95 (?)
Snow	Tiddeman
1861	1758
Sotzmann	1767
1781	
Soules	Tindall
1781	1608
Speed	
1676	United States, War De-
	partment, Corps of En-
Spencers	gineers
1781	1862
	1865
	Universal (The) Magazine
	1779

Vallandingham
1670

Vance
1824

Vingboons
1639

Visscher
1659

Waddell
1871

Washington
1754

Wayne
1781

White
1585

Winterbotham
1796

With
1585

Wytillet
1597

Young
1824
1835

